

# ARMY



# NAVY

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### NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THERE is a conspicuous absence among the list of applicants for retirement under the recent soldier retirement law of ordnance sergeants. The inference is that this class of non-commissioned officers would rather retain their highly desirable position and draw full pay, than to have nothing to do but spend the three-fourths pay.

THE Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* says a scheme is on foot to have the President remit the sentence of suspension in the case of Judge-Advocate General SWAIM, then place him on the retired list and appoint to the position General HORATIO KING, Jr., of Brooklyn, Mr. CLEVELAND's Judge-Advocate General when he was Governor. Precisely how this is to be managed is not stated. General SWAIM is not eligible for retirement either by reason of age or length of service, but his retirement might be effected through the agency of a Retiring Board.

THE House Committee on Military Affairs in their report in favor of giving General WRIGHT, late Chief of Engineers, the rank of Major-General on the retired list, said: "Your committee call attention to the vast responsibilities for the honest and economical expenditures of the large annual appropriations for rivers, harbors, and public works, which General WRIGHT discharged with distinguished ability, fidelity and integrity during his service as Chief of Engineers from July 2, 1879, to March 6, 1884. It believes that some proper practical testimonial of appreciation of his long and faithful services is dictated alike by justice and public policy."

"We understand," says the *Horse Guard Gazette*, "that the Admiralty are entirely satisfied with the results obtained by the HOTCHKISS gun-mounting for ships' use, a system which owes its origin entirely to the genius of the late BENJAMIN BERKELEY HOTCHKISS, who, through evil and good report, in the face of the most powerful and strenuous opposition, never would alter his views on this subject, but unfortunately has not lived to witness the now acknowledged success of his invention as applied to the mountings of quick-firing shell guns, an invention which, however, Mr. HOTCHKISS saw succeed in the revolving cannon, of which over 3,000 were manufactured and in use by European Governments before his death."

*Broad Arrow* takes a cheerful view of England's present entanglements and the allegations that British valor is declining. It says: "It is not necessary to sing, 'We've got the ships, we've got the men, we've got the money, too.' Just now we do want to fight very much. We have no notion of saying to the Mahdi, 'And by your leave!' He has yet to understand with whom he has to deal. If the Government had been craven, the nation would have speedily spoken its mind. It is calmer because it knows the right thing is going to be done. It can afford to despise foreign critics, because it is about to show them that they know as much about the British people and the British soldier as they do about the man in the moon. Mere boasting, however, is not an Englishman's line. We can afford to leave that to

others; our deeds shall be the best answer to the taunt that British valor is declining."

THE third Italian expedition, of 59 officers and 1,569 men, sailed from Naples for the Red Sea on Feb. 24, and General Ricci, with six torpedo-boats, was to have followed Feb. 26. The present strength of the Italian navy, as published by the Ministry of Marine, is as follows: Thirty-two ironclads fit for immediate service, representing 107,477 tons, with 320 guns—eight of which are of 100 tons, and four of 25—and 183 mitrailleuses. The *Italia*, 18,898 tons, with 17 guns—four of 100 tons—and 14 mitrailleuses, will be ready in a few months. The *Lepanto*, 18,550 tons, 17 guns—four of 100 tons—and 14 mitrailleuses, will be ready at the end of the year. Since the failure of the 100-ton guns constructed by Messrs. ARMSTRONG for the Italian Government, it has not been definitely settled what guns will take their place. Herr KRUPP has been communicated with and the ARMSTRONGS repudiated; and the *United Service Gazette* understands that it is one of these latter that burst the other day at Gibraltar—showing how very correct was the estimate formed by the Italian Government of that class of gun.

THE Sundry Civil bill as it finally became a law contains the following provisions of interest to the Army and Navy: For Coasters Island Harbor and Naval Training Station, \$36,000; for erecting lumber storehouse at Rook Island Arsenal, \$14,000. The provision for the detail of line officers to the Signal Corps as finally agreed to provide for six details, including the two officers lately returned from the Arctic seas; for paying the judgment of mileage claims under the GRAHAM decision, \$290,538.36; for the improvement of roads on the Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation, \$12,000; for the completion of the public building for a quartermaster and commissary depot at Saint Paul, Minnesota, as offices for officers of Department of Dakota, and for heating the same, \$30,000; for purchasing and other records of the war pertaining to the New England Soldiers' Relief Association, \$5,500; for a statue in Washington to the memory of General LA FAYETTE and his compatriots, \$50,000. The joint commission to consider the present organizations of the Signal Service, Geological Survey, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the Hydrographic Office, is continued by the bill.

THE members of the Naval Advisory Board are quite happy over the excellent performance of the new deep-charge boat *Dolphin* on the second contract trial, which occurred on Long Island Sound on March 10. The course was from Execution Rock to Middle Ground Light, a distance of 30½ miles, the two points being designated by lights. The weather was clear and cold, a gale of wind blowing from the northwest. On the run up the Sound, with a strong wind abeam, and against the tide, a speed of 15.8 knots was made and maintained for the 30 miles. On the return trip, with the wind almost dead ahead, an average of 14.43 knots was made. The average speed for the sixty miles was 15.1 knots. The engines worked smoothly throughout the whole six hours. The maximum power developed was 2,250 horse-power, being in excess of that required by the contract. The vessel was turned at full speed, helm hard down, without the slightest mishap or jar to the machinery. All the members

of the Advisory Board were present and most of the officers recently ordered to the vessel. The Board will make its report of the trial to the Secretary of the Navy on Monday next. She will be turned over to the Government immediately afterward.

THE New York *Herald* says, apropos to the Hazen trial: "It is a question of growing public importance how far the trying offenders by Court-martial has any legitimate or useful function in time of peace—whether the matters usually submitted to this mode of adjudication might not be more properly and advantageously disposed of in some other way. The primary purpose of a Court-martial is the trial of purely military offences in time of war. In such case the tribunal is a necessary institution. Its functions in time of peace may also be justified when restricted to matters purely military. But a Court-martial has jurisdiction in time of peace of offences that are mixed or that are military more in theory than in reality, and which should be tried by a civil tribunal or dealt with by executive authority. Sergeant MASON's crime was one against the criminal law of the land, and he should have been tried by a jury instead of by a Court-martial. The trial of General SWAIM was dragged through weeks at great cost to the Government, and ended in a farcical result. The President or the Secretary of War or the Attorney General might have passed upon the charges against SWAIM in a very short time, and if he was found unfit to remain in the Service the President had the power, with the concurrence of the Senate, to dismiss him and appoint his successor."

WE give below a list of officers of the Army now on college duty, with the dates from which their detail to such duty took effect. The list contains the names of thirty-nine, leaving one vacancy, which, according to the rule of apportionment, will go either to Arkansas or Louisiana. The tour of college duty is limited to three years, though it sometimes happens that the time is extended, as in the case of Lieutenant WAGNER, whose time was up in December last. He will probably not be relieved now until the close of the college year. It will be seen that seven officers will have completed their three years' tour during 1885, sixteen in 1886, and thirty-two in 1887:

- 2d Lieut. E. W. Howe, 17th Inf., Maine State College, Orono, July 1, 1882.
- 1st Lieut. H. E. Tuthery, 1st Cav., University of Vermont, Burlington, July 1, 1882.
- 1st Lieut. V. H. Bridgeman, 2d Art., Mass. Agric. College, Amherst, July 1, 1882.
- 1st Lieut. J. C. Bush, 5th Art., Collegiate and Commercial Institute, New Haven, Sept. 1, 1884.
- 1st Lieut. Louis P. Brant, 1st Inf., Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1884.
- 1st Lieut. Charles A. L. Totten, 4th Art., Cathedral School of St. Paul, Garden City, L. I., Aug. 4, 1883.
- 1st Lieut. H. W. Hubbell, 1st Art., Union College, Schenectady, Sept. 13, 1883.
- 1st Lieut. W. S. Schuyler, 5th Cav., Cornell University, Ithaca, Oct. 1, 1883.
- 2d Lieut. F. L. Dodds, 9th Inf., Rutgers College, New Brunswick, Oct. 18, 1882.
- 2d Lieut. W. W. Galbraith, 5th Art., Penn. Mill. Academy, Chester, July 1, 1884.
- 1st Lieut. A. M. Fuller, 2d Cav., Allegheny Co., Meadville, April 15, 1884.
- 2d Lieut. J. A. Leyden, 4th Inf., Penn. State College, Centre Co., July 1, 1883.
- 1st Lieut. C. W. Foster, 3d Art., St. John's College, Annapolis, Sept. 10, 1884.
- 1st Lieut. Jas. L. Wilson, 4th Art., W. Va. University, Morgantown, Sept. 29, 1884.
- 1st Lieut. John C. Gresham, 7th Cav., Va. Agric. and Mechanical College, Blacksburg, Aug. 23, 1884.
- 2d Lieut. J. B. Batchelor, Jr., 24th Inf., Bingham School, Orange Co., N. C., Sept. 3, 1883.
- 1st Lieut. E. M. Weaver, Jr., 2d Art., South Carolina Mill. Academy, Charleston, Oct. 1, 1883.
- 2d Lieut. W. C. Hartney, 1st Art., N. Georgia Ag. College, Dahlonega, Sept. 6, 1884.
- 1st Lieut. A. L. Wagner, 6th Inf., East Florida Seminary, Gainesville, Dec. 21, 1881.

2d Lieut. Wm. L. Buck, 12th Inf., Agric. and Mech. College, Miss., Octobr. 24, 1883.  
 2d Lieut. Jno. S. Mallory, 2d Inf., Agric. and Mech. College of Texas, Brazos Co., Oct. 3, 1883.  
 2d Lieut. R. W. Dowdy, 17th Inf., University of the South, Sewanee, Ga., Aug. 15, 1883.  
 1st Lieut. F. E. Phelps, 8th Cav., Agric. and Mech. College of Ky., Lexington, Sept. 2, 1883.  
 1st Lieut. A. P. Blockson, 8th Cav., Ohio State University, Columbus, July 1, 1884.  
 1st Lieut. A. C. Sharpe, 22d Inf., University of Wooster, Wooster, Mass., April 14, 1884.  
 2d Lieut. H. L. Roberts, 19th Inf., N. W. Ohio Normal School, Ada, July 31, 1884.  
 2d Lieut. F. S. Strong, 4th Art., Mich. Mil. Academy, Oreh-ard Lake, Sept. 8, 1884.  
 2d Lieut. John A. Lockwood, 17th Inf., Mich. Agric. College, Lansing, Oct. 31, 1884.  
 1st Lieut. James B. Goe, 13th Inf., De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind., July 1, 1883.  
 1st Lieut. S. C. Mills, 22d Inf., Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., Oct. 17, 1884.  
 1st Lieut. C. G. Starr, 1st Inf., S. Ill. Normal University, Carbondale, July 1, 1883.  
 2d Lieut. Charles McClure, 18th Inf., Ill. Industrial University, Champagne, July 1, 1883.  
 2d Lieut. Geo. N. Chase, 4th Inf., University of Wisconsin, Madison, July 1, 1882.  
 2d Lieut. Jno. J. Hoyden, 8th Inf., University of Missouri, Columbia, July 1, 1883.  
 1st Lieut. E. C. Knomer, 3d Art., Iowa State University, Iowa City, July 1, 1883.  
 1st Lieut. S. R. Jones, 4th Art., Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa, Aug. 22, 1883.  
 1st Lieut. Edgar S. Dudley, 2d Art., University of State of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nov. 12, 1884.  
 1st Lieut. W. J. Nicholson, 7th Cav., Kansas State Agric. College, Manhattan, Aug. 11, 1884.  
 1st Lieut. James A. Hutton, 8th Inf., University of California, Berkeley, May 9, 1883.

## A NAVY OF ADJUNCTS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

DURING the past twenty years, as the Navy of this country gradually but surely was growing beautifully less, the natural tendency of things was towards adjuncts. As the ships and guns dwindled away through neglect, rot, and the law of the *obsolete*, from gunboats the Navy went to tugboats, to despatch boats, yachts, and the two barrels with a flag over them floating on the ocean, which began to grow into a Navy. Secretary Chandler, it seems, would have wished for anything as a "counterpoise" to the professional element of a fighting Navy. He gravely proposed, and came quite near to the point, of converting his naval officers into a Revenue Marine, under the command of collectors of customs. Unfortunately there was a wide difference between the training of men fit for Revenue Service duty, and men who were drilled to fight and sail ships of war, and in a lucid moment this odd project was abandoned by Congress. The most recent lucubrations on this subject flung their broad light over the project of a "War College," located not far from the Newport Casino. One can not but wonder what a Navy could do with a Naval Academy and a War College both. As there were no squadrons of evolution, no fleets, no van and rear, no wings for the *echelon*, the War College was to teach the tactics of theory. But what is taught at the Academy, if not theories in their fullest development? And international law! Of course our officers must know about the rights and duties of belligerents and neutrals. But is this thing taught at Annapolis; and if not, why not? Is it taught from books, from the volumes of Wheaton, Kent, Woolsey, or Sir Edward Creasy? And if so, why are these books not read by officers as they have the leisure and the will? But we must have a "War College" and another adjunct. But the science of Jomini, and the tactics of war by the great Napoleon, by DeGrasse, and the old counts of France of the ancient regime, how can these great things be learned except through the scientific teachings of a "War College" built of stone on a hill at Newport? We must have an adjunct, for we have no Navy but gunboats and tugboats! Has not much learning made us mad?

And then there is an Astronomical Observatory, a Nautical Almanac Office, a Coast Survey, a Bureau of Navigation, and an "Office of Intelligence," and a Fish Commission. Give the Navy a War College, the Revenue Service, the Life Saving Service; in fact, give us anything but another Naval Academy and a War College; for, really, we cannot get these two transcendentally important things afloat, "rough hew them how we will."

A navy all ashore is a queer thing to contemplate for a nation with twelve or twenty thousand miles of unguarded seacoast. But, verily, is it not time to "clew up and furl," with all this stuff? Is it not most time to get "sea-legs" on the Navy and move aboard ship? Is it not almost time to let the wilds of Madagascar and Corea and Alaska take care of themselves? We had an appropriation the other day for the naval exploration of Madagascar, and perhaps for a gunboat or two. Why not try very hard for a little money out of the "surplus," and just for once see what sailors would look like aboard of a ship of war, and let our New Yorkers refresh themselves with the sight of a ship with guns in her and fit for fighting?

If some of our adjuncts will tell us this, the world will be wiser and perhaps the country will be better.

Our late amiable Secretary has gone out of office in a blaze of brimstone and Greek fire. He was truly the Secretary of *Adjuncts* to the Navy; but a war with the retired commodores and rear admirals of the Navy is, if not inglorious, at least an unglamorous spectacle. We wish him the bliss of peace in his retirement, and pray that his days of universal

contention with the Service over which he was placed to foster and benefit may be accompanied by the abolition of naval adjuncts, one and all.

NEW YORK, March 3, 1885. CASTOR.

## THE FORTIFICATION BILL.

THE following is the full text of the Fortification Appropriation bill as agreed upon by the conference committee and signed by the President.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sums of money herein provided for be, and the same are hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, namely:*

For the protection, preservation, and repair of fortifications and other works of defence for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, \$100,000, the same to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War.

And the President of the United States shall appoint a board, of which the Secretary of War shall be a member and president, to be composed of two officers of the Engineer Corps, two from the Ordnance Corps, two officers of the line of the Navy, and two civilians, which board shall examine and report at what ports fortifications or other defences are most urgently required, the character and kind of defences best adapted for each, with reference to armament, the utilization of torpedoes, mines, or other defensive appliances; and for the necessary and proper expenses of said board and for the compensation of two civilians at \$10 per day while so employed in the discharge of the said duty the sum of \$40,000 to be immediately available is hereby appropriated; and the report of said board shall be transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of War.

For the purchase of movable submarine torpedoes, propelled and controlled by power operated and transmitted from shore stations, as may be recommended by the Board of Engineers of the Army of the United States and approved by the Secretary of War, \$50,000.

For improvements, competitive test, and purchase of motors for movable torpedoes, \$25,000. For purchase of appliances for submarine mines for harbor defence, \$10,000.

For continuation of torpedo experiments and for practical instruction of engineer troops in the details of the service, \$20,000.

For the purchase of machine guns of the latest improvement, \$30,000.

For the armament of seacoast fortifications, including the manufacture of heavy guns and carriages; for constructing and testing experimental gun carriages; for the purchase or manufacture of a multicharge gun, and testing same; for projectiles, gun-loaders, fuses, powder, and implements, their trial and proof, and all necessary expenses incident thereto, including compensation of draughtsmen on gun construction while employed in the Ordnance Bureau, \$400,000; and not exceeding \$15,000 thereof may be used for the expenses of experiments in the use of dynamite or other high explosive projectiles. And no type of gun shall be purchased until thoroughly tested and found to conform to the requirements of this act.

## THE WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENT IN 1860 AND 1885.

THE New York *Herald* calls attention to the fact that during John B. Floyd's occupancy of the War Department there were seventy-eight civilian employees in that establishment and twenty-five or thirty enlisted men on duty as clerks, messengers, and orderlies, and about twenty Army officers altogether. Secretary Endicott will find 69 commissioned officers and 1,767 civilian employees. The Signal Service, the Bureau of Military Justice and the Inspector General's Department have all been organized since Mr. Floyd's Secretariate. In 1860 a judge advocate with the rank of major, assisted by a captain of the line, was considered sufficient for all the military justice that was required by an army of 13,000 men. In 1885, with an army about twice as large, we have more than five times as many military lawyers.

The chief clerk of the Adjutant General's office, Raphael P. Thian, was appointed clerk at General Stone's headquarters in 1862 and has been in the service ever since. Richard O'Dowd, an old Mexican veteran, has been on the civilian roll of the Adjutant General's office since 1853. Samuel Ramsey, chief clerk of the Medical Department, was appointed clerk in 1857, and James Eveleth has been in the office of the Chief of Engineers since the early part of Jackson's second Administration. A large proportion of the 1,767 civilians are War veterans.

Isaac Toucey administered the naval affairs of the United States with a corps of sixty-eight landsmen and twenty-two officers of the Navy. In his own office there were fourteen clerks and messengers, and fifty-three in the six bureaus of the Department—namely, Yards and Docks, Construction, Equipment and Recruiting, Provisions and Clothing, Ordnance and Hydrography, Medicine and Surgery and the National Observatory, as the Naval Observatory was then called.

Secretary Whitney will find himself surrounded by 115 naval officers and 125 civilians, an increase of 93 officers and 57 civilians as compared with the modest roster of 1860. He will also find several bureaus and offices that his Democratic predecessors never heard of. The Bureaus of Equipment and Recruiting and Construction and Repair have been carved out of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Recruiting; the Hydrographic Office has been cut loose from the Ordnance Bureau; the Bureau of Steam Engineering is new, so are the office of the Judge Advocate General, the Admiral's office, the office of Naval Intelligence and the Museum of Hygiene. In the matter of veteran employees, the new Secretary will find the chief clerk, John W. Hogg, has a departmental experience of thirty-one years; the registrar of the department, William F. Moran, forty-one years; W. S. McNairy, thirty-three years; Augustus E. Merritt, chief clerk Bureau of Yards and Docks, twenty-eight years; Charles K. Stellwagen, draughtsman, Bureau of Ordnance, thirty-five years; Lindsay Muse, the venerable messenger in the Secretary's office and the oldest Government employee in Washington, fifty-six years, and Marsh B. Clark, messenger in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, forty-three years.

(From the San Francisco Report.)

THE power of the British army is either confronting or hurrying to confront the Mahdi. Many of England's best and bravest have already fallen, and many more are doomed to fall. The youth, the chivalry, and the hope of England are in danger, and may be overwhelmed. But the youth, the chivalry and the hope of the United States have a more powerful enemy than the Mahdi—an enemy that has killed more and ruined more than the Mahdi has ever will, and whose doomed victims, cheerfully and boldly advancing upon him, are to be counted by the hundred thousand. He is called the Morning Cocktail.

## PERSONAL ITEMS.

LIEUTENANT L. R. HARE, 7th Cavalry, A. D. C. to Gen. Terry, has arrived in Washington, and will remain there until the General's duties on the Hazen court are terminated.

CAPTAIN W. B. PEASE, 9th Infantry, sails for Europe to remain over the summer. We believe his family are now there.

ASSISTANT SURGEON J. Y. PORTER, U. S. A., bid adieu to friends at Key West, Fla., in a few days and return to his post in Texas.

CAPTAIN R. W. MEADE, U. S. N., came East last week from St. Louis, Mo., and witnessed the inauguration ceremonies at Washington, and afterwards visited New York and Brooklyn.

THE officers and ladies of Fort Maginnis, Montana, gave a dramatic entertainment a few evenings ago for the benefit of an afflicted family, three of whom recently died from diphtheria.

GENERAL TREVINO, of the Mexican Army, whose deceased wife was the daughter of the late Gen. E. O. C. Ord, U. S. A., is to be married at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, to Senorita Guadalupe Madero, daughter of a wealthy merchant.

ASSISTANT SURGEON EZRA WOODRUFF, U. S. A., after a cold journey, has arrived at Fort Maginnis, Montana.

LIEUTENANT J. C. WALSH, Signal Corps, U. S. A., visited Norfolk, Va., a few days ago on inspection duty.

LIEUTENANT JOHN O'CONNELL, 8th U. S. Infantry, has returned to Fort McDermitt, Nevada, from a few weeks' sojourn at Benicia Barracks, Cal.

MR. DENNIS D. RILEY, formerly Chief Clerk, Headquarters Department of the Missouri, and laterly at General Howard's headquarters at Omaha, has left the Service to enter into business at Leavenworth City.

ASSISTANT SURGEON C. B. EWING, U. S. A., lately East, on leave, has joined for duty with the troops under General Hatch, campaigning in the Oklahoma district.

ADMIRAL MONTEBO, of the Peruvian Navy, arrived in New York from Europe early in the week and registered at the New York Hotel.

MAJOR A. G. ROBINSON, U. S. A., returned to Boston this week from a trip to Washington and resumed charge of the Quartermaster's Depot.

ADJUTANT A. B. DYER, 4th U. S. Artillery, on leave from Fort Adams, R. I., is visiting in Savannah, Ga., and leaves there in a day or two for New Orleans, La.

GENERAL D. E. SICKLES, U. S. A., read an interesting paper, entitled "Leaves from My Diary," before the Military Service Institution at Governor's Island on Thursday afternoon of this week.

GENERAL C. G. BARTLETT, U. S. A., has been elected Vice President of the "Chicago Association of Veterans and Ex-Members of the 7th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y." recently organized in that city. General Bartlett originally went out to the War as a Sergeant of Co. F of the 7th New York.

AMONG the visitors to our coast, says the San Francisco *News-Letter*, is Admiral Farragut's only son, Lieutenant Loyal Farragut, who is at present in Santa Barbara in search of health, his having been much impaired for a number of months past, and which he hopes that the genial climate of California will quite restore.

MAJOR W. H. COMEGYS and Capt. P. H. Ellis, U. S. A., were guests at the Lafayette Hotel, Philadelphia, this week.

A FIRE at the residence of Gen. George B. McClellan in New York, on Tuesday evening, destroyed household property estimated at about \$4,000.

LIEUT. W. E. BIRKHIMER, 3d U. S. Artillery, of Little Rock Barracks, is visiting his home at Fairfield, Iowa, and will remain for a few weeks.

LIEUT. E. T. C. RICHMOND, 2d U. S. Artillery, left Washington Barracks, D. C., on Wednesday, for a week to attend to private business.

ASST. PAYMASTER J. S. PHILLIPS, U. S. N., on duty at the clothing factory at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, arrived at the yard, recently, from his home in Sardinia, Kas.

WE wonder whether Lieut. Col. Geo. Washington Smith, who commands a depot at the base of English operations in Egypt, derives his name from the same rebel against British authority to whom we have recently erected a monument.

MAJOR BALLY, who was present at the time of the recent explosion at Shoeburyness, was struck by a portion of the exploding shell and rendered insensible, but his squad-book saved his life. Gunner Allen, who was killed on the spot, in addition to having his right arm blown away, was all but decapitated, a piece of the shell striking the unfortunate man in the neck, nearly severing the head from the body.

PAY INSPECTOR ARTHUR J. PRITCHARD, U. S. N., who was lately detached from duty at Baltimore and ordered to sea on the flagship *Pensacola*, was tendered a reception and banquet at the Eutaw House in that city on Tuesday evening. About 50 gentlemen participated. Mr. Holton, who presided, made a few remarks and introduced General King, who presented the guest of the evening with a beautiful regulation sword, highly mounted.

"Mrs. KELLOGG, wife of A. G. Kellogg," Commander, U. S. N., "says the Cincinnati *Gazette*, "is enjoying a brilliant visit in Washington, where she is a great favorite. Commander Kellogg has a year's furlough, when he will return to his official duties, with headquarters in Cincinnati." The *Gazette* also says: "The distinctively swell event of the week in local circles was a luncheon given by Mrs. John Carlisle, on Thursday, at the St. Clair, in honor of her sister, Mrs. Major Glenn, U. S. A. (née Carlisle) who is visiting here and is soon to return to Whipple Barracks, Arizona, where Major Glenn is stationed."

LIEUTENANT A. B. JOHNSON, A. D. C., to General Terry, lately in Washington, has returned to Fort Snelling.

LIEUTENANT W. H. DRIGGS, U. S. N., is announced as engaged to Miss Eddy with an early wedding in prospect.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES MCQUISTON, 4th U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Fort Omaha, Neb., from a fortnight's leave.

CAPTAIN W. E. HOFFMAN, 9th U. S. Infantry, is expected at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, in a few days to take command of the company to which he has recently been promoted.

GENERAL H. A. MORROW, U. S. A., as soon as he gets through with the Bill Court of Inquiry at Fort Omaha will come East on a few weeks' leave.

MRS. HAASSON, widow of Surgeon A. B. Hasson, U. S. A., is visiting her niece, the wife of Captain Graves, 2d U. S. Artillery, at the Washington Barracks.

SURGEON A. HEGER, U. S. A., was a guest at the Grand Hotel, New York, early in the week, Professor P. S. Michie, U. S. A., at the Westminster Hotel, and Naval Cadet G. W. Street at the Sturtevant House.

C. J. NOURSE, JR., President of the West Point Foundry Association, has written a letter in which he says that the work in the Association's shops has never been stopped, and that the factory has been thoroughly reorganized.

We regret to learn from Philadelphia that Rear Admiral John Marston, U. S. N., is suffering from a severe attack of disease of the heart. His advanced age, ninety, increases the alarm felt at his condition. A later account reports him better.

EX-Secretary OF WAR LINCOLN, after a short vacation, will resume the practice of law in Chicago.

ASSISTANT SURGEON H. O. PERLEY, U. S. A., has arrived in the East and is visiting relatives at Governor's Island.

ASSISTANT SURGEON VALERY HAVARD, U. S. A., is visiting in Florida, but expects shortly to sail for Europe.

DR. HENRY J. RAYMOND, who resigned as assistant surgeon, U. S. A., Sept. 1, 1883, has been reappointed to that position and ordered to the Department of California.

COLONEL C. L. BEST, U. S. A., left Fort Adams, R. I., early this week on a few days' leave of absence, which he spent in New York.

GENERAL W. MCK. DUNN, U. S. A., visited friends in New York this week, making his headquarters at the Brevoort House.

GENERAL McCLELLAN has accepted an invitation to deliver an oration at Antietam on Decoration Day next.

SURGEON B. E. FRYER, U. S. A., who is spending a year's leave at Kansas City, visited old friends at Fort Leavenworth a few days ago.

PAYMASTER D. A. SMITH has returned to Norfolk, Va., from special duty at Port Royal.

LIEUTENANT G. S. WILSON, 12th U. S. Infantry, of Sackett's Harbor, was expected in New York City this week to spend a short leave.

CAPTAIN J. G. BOURKE, U. S. A., of Gen. Crook's staff, and family were expected in Omaha this week on a brief visit.

REAR ADMIRAL J. C. HOWELL, U. S. N., was a guest at the Astor House, New York, on Monday.

GENERAL HOWARD delivered several lectures last week, en route East, on the Battle of Gettysburg and Incidents of Foreign Travel. His son, Lieut. Howard, A. D. C., will join him this week at Washington and remain during the sessions of the Hazen Court-martial.

GENERAL MORROW, 21st Infantry, contemplates a visit from Sidney, Neb., to his old station and many friends in Portland, Oregon.

DR. STEPHENSON, U. S. A., stationed at Fort Niobrara, is at Fort Omaha, in attendance upon the Bill Court of Inquiry.

GENERAL AGRAMONTTE, the well-known Cuban insurrectionist of 1868, is visiting in Omaha.

LIEUTENANT GREENE, 17th Infantry, has returned to Fort Steele, Wyoming, from a trip to the World's Exposition at New Orleans.

MAJOR AND MRS. FUREY, stationed in Chicago, will shortly visit some friends in Omaha.

J. WATTS DE PEYSTER, of New York, on Monday evening of this week gave his twentieth annual dinner to his friends of the Army of the Potomac, and as usual the occasion was a most enjoyable one. Among the distinguished guests present were Gens. Whipple, Abbot, Webb, Wainwright, Miles, Barlow, Sickles, J. B. Carr, Shaler, Eugene A. Carr, Oliver, Vogdes, and Rodenbough, Cols. Crane, Paine, J. L. De Peyster, J. M. Bundy, and Messrs. J. W. Hamerly, Whitelaw Reid, Albert Bierstadt, and J. F. Loubat.

THE Washington correspondent of the Cleveland Leader says: The new Cabinet are not a bad looking set of men. Bayard's face is classic, and it might have stood for one of the Greek sculptors' models. Manning's is strong, and is almost the exact image of that of Cleveland, though it is more expressive as far as intellectual strength is concerned. Vilas looks like Roscoe Conkling in black hair, and Lamar's photograph resembles Tom Nast's typical fire-eating Southerner. Whitney has the most pleasing face of any of the Cabinet ministers. He looks like a good fellow and a high-toned man. Garland has the homeliest face. We may add that Mr. Whitney looks like "a good fellow and a high-toned man," for the very sufficient reason that he is "a good fellow and a high-toned man." None of the portraits of him we have seen gives a correct idea of his expression, except that published in Frank Leslie's.

MEDICAL INSPECTOR G. S. BEARDSLEY, U. S. N., is due for duty at the Norfolk Navy-yard the latter part of this week.

CAPTAIN C. G. PENNEY, 6th U. S. Infantry, has returned to Columbus Barracks, O., from a trip to Fort Leavenworth.

ENSIGNS H. B. ASHMORE, A. B. Legarde, G. W. Street, and G. M. Von Schrader, U. S. N., arrived in New York from Liverpool early in the week.

LIEUTENANT R. B. PADDOCK, under recent orders transferring him from the 13th Infantry to the 6th Cavalry, changes base from Fort Bayard to Fort Stanton, New Mexico.

LIEUTENANT W. A. KIMBALL, 14th U. S. Infantry, recently married at Oakland, Cal., to Miss Stella Bainbridge, will join with his bride at Vancouver Barracks, W. T., at the expiration of his leave.

GENERAL E. A. CARR, U. S. A., of St. Louis, was in New York this week, with quarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

CAPTAIN G. E. BELKNAP, U. S. N., and family, have returned to Norfolk, Va., from a trip to Boston, Mass.

ASSISTANT SURGEON L. M. MAUS, U. S. A., lately East on leave, registered in St. Paul a few days ago, returning to duty.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PALMER, of the Engineers, British Army, arrived in New York from Liverpool this week, and quartered at the Hoffman House.

LIEUTENANT WALTER HOWE, 4th U. S. Artillery, and family, rejoined at Fort Warren, Mass., this week, from a trip to the South.

MR. J. W. MILLER, late Lieutenant, U. S. N., at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Fort Scott, and Wichita Railroad, held recently, was elected on the Board of Directors, and re-elected vice-president and general manager.

REAR-ADmiral GEO. H. COOPER, U. S. N., and Mrs. Cooper, are expected shortly to take up their residence at the Ocean House, Norfolk, Va.

GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, U. S. A., visited friends in New York this week, making his headquarters at the Brunswick Hotel.

SURGEON H. E. BROWN, U. S. A., left New Orleans, La., this week for the North, to spend two or three months.

GENERAL IRVIN McDOWELL, U. S. A., was in New Orleans a few days ago on his return trip from Mexico to San Francisco.

The dismissal of Lieutenant J. R. Pierce, 24th U. S. Infantry, which went into effect on Wednesday of this week, promotes 2d Lieut. Wm. Black to a 1st lieutenancy.

LIEUTENANT R. W. YOUNG, 5th U. S. Artillery, the able assistant to Judge Advocate Gardiner on the Swain Court-martial, has been warmly congratulated on his good fortune in being assigned to duty as Acting Judge Advocate of the Department of the East, with the rank and pay of a captain of cavalry, as authorized by law.

CAPTAIN W. I. SANBORN, 25th U. S. Infantry, lately promoted, has joined at Fort Sisseton, Dakota.

COLONEL J. M. MOORE, U. S. A., and Mrs. Moore have returned to Fort Snelling from their sad journey to La Salle, Ill., to bury Mrs. Moore's mother.

LIEUTENANT A. M. PATCH, 4th U. S. Cavalry, and bride, en route to Fort Huachuca, Arizona, were guests of Capt. T. J. Wint, 4th U. S. Cavalry, at Fort Leavenworth, a few days ago.

GENERAL JOHN C. BLACK, who served with credit during the war as colonel of the 37th Illinois Infantry Volunteers, receiving the brevet of brigadier general, has been appointed Commissioner of Pensions.

MAJOR C. C. BYRNE, U. S. A., lately visiting on the Pacific Coast, is expected in New York soon, to report to Major-Gen. Hancock for assignment to a post in the East.

LIEUTENANT C. W. HARROLD, 3d U. S. Artillery, has rejoined at St. Augustine, Florida, from a two months' leave, which he spent in the interior of the State.

COLONEL H. M. BLACK, 23d U. S. Infantry, again resigned the command of Fort Wayne, Mich., to Capt. G. M. Randall early in the week to return to Washington to take his place on the Hazen court.

GENERAL CROOK, in relieving Capt. Emmet Crawford, 3d Cavalry, from duty at the San Carlos Reservation, so that he may go with his regiment to Texas, pays a high compliment to his efficiency and sagacity.

LIEUTENANT W. E. REYNOLDS, of the Revenue Marine, was married at Washington on Monday, March 9, to Miss Minnie G. Collins. The married couple will pay a short visit to New York and Boston and then go to New Bedford, Mass.

THE New York *World* in an article on "Wall Street Men and their Drinks" says: "Gen. Sherman toys only with dry Monopole champagne 'because it doesn't leave a headache in the morning.' Sheridan knows how to concoct a sort of liquid dynamite mixture of whiskey, brandy, sherry and absinthe, but he usually feeds it out to others. John Kelly drinks water. So does Grover Cleveland habitually, though he sometimes admits to his lips the soul-destroying lager. I suppose El Mahdi drinks camel's milk, but one wouldn't think it from his conduct."

THE San Francisco Report, of Feb. 28, says:

Ensign D. P. Menefee arrived from the Asiatic Station last week... Capt. J. B. Coglan will shortly leave for the East...

Ensign A. P. Niblack, U. S. N., is registered at the Occidental... Lieut. R. F. Ames, 8th Infantry, visited the city during the past week... Capt. Cullen Bryant, of Benicia, was in the city on Thursday... Major W. E. Creary arrived last Saturday from a month's pay trip through Nevada and Northern California... Ensign C. W. Jungan, of the Patterson, is at the Occidental. Rumor has it that he will marry Miss Kate Woods, of San Francisco, on the 8th of April... At his residence on Mare Island, last Tuesday, Commodore Russell gave a dinner party to Lieut. Clover, commanding the Patterson.

MISS RACHEL SHERMAN, the daughter of General Sherman, is visiting in Washington at her cousin's—Mrs. Don Cameron's—during the absence of the Senator in Florida.

CAPTAIN AND MRS. BOURKE, 3d Cavalry, are en route from Arizona to Omaha, Neb., where Mrs. Bourke's parents reside.

A LEAVENWORTH despatch, of March 10, states that another trial by Court-martial is to take place at the Fort, that of Lieut. Vasa E. Stolbrand, 13th U. S. Infantry, charged with duplication of pay accounts. He has, however, resigned.

ANXIETY and bitter, helpless passion have broken down Gordon's cousin, and the author of his life.

PRINCE ORLOFF has resigned his position as Russian Ambassador in Paris because of a complaint similar to that from which General Grant suffers, or some painful and severe disease of the palate.

COLONEL W. B. REMEY, Judge Advocate General, U. S. Marine Corps, was in New York City this week with quarters at the Hoffman House.

COMMANDER J. B. COGHLAN, U. S. N., has arrived in the East on a few weeks' visit from California.

COMMANDER C. M. SHOONMAKER, U. S. N., of Norfolk, Va., who has been quite ill, is reported to be progressing favorably toward restored health.

COMMANDER F. E. CHADWICK, U. S. N., and Mrs. Chadwick sailed for England on Wednesday, on the steamer *Elbe*.

MAJOR W. F. RANDOLPH, U. S. A., of Fort Hamilton, spent this week at Newport, R. I.

LIEUTENANT J. J. WEINBERG, 13th U. S. Infantry, is in camp at South Fork, N. M., in command of a detachment of the 6th Cavalry.

QUARTERMASTER A. J. HAYNSWORTH, U. S. A., ex-President Arthur's brother-in-law, is to have his first experience on duty under Colonel H. C. Hodges, Depot Quartermaster, New York City.

CAPTAIN WARREN C. BEACH, 11th U. S. Infantry, who has been for the past few years attached to General Hancock's Staff at Governor's Island, is to join his company at Fort Sully, Dakota.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL SHERIDAN'S fifty-fourth birthday happened on Friday, March 6, and the occasion was celebrated by a pleasant birthday party in the evening.

COMMODORE JOHN H. RUSSELL, U. S. N., has presented to the California Commandery of the Loyal Legion a handsome gavel made of wood from the *Kearsarge* and the handle of wood from the *Jeannette*.

It is sad to hear of Colonel Drake DeKay being sent to an insane asylum at forty-eight years of age. He served for a time on Gen. McClellan's staff. He has had great business troubles, but his wreck followed fast and furious sailing in the dangerous depths of Wall Street. He became known to a large number during the early days of the War from the mammoth signature attached by him to the passes permitting the crossing from Washington into Virginia.

CAPTAIN W. I. SANBORN, 25th U. S. Infantry, lately promoted, has joined at Fort Sisseton, Dakota.

GEN. WHITNEY, the father of the Secretary of the Navy, was at one time the civil superintendent of the Springfield Armory.

LIEUTENANT R. M. ROGERS, 2d U. S. Artillery, of Washington Barracks, is on a visit to friends at Fort Monroe, Va.

PRESIDENT TURCK, of the Laffin and Rand Powder Company, whose mills were blown up on Monday, estimates the loss at about \$10,000. The works will be rebuilt at once. The origin of the explosion has not been discovered.

CHAPLAIN WINFIELD SCOTT, U. S. A., having been ordered from Fort Stevens, Ogn., to Angel Island, Cal., the Astoria *Independent* pays a high tribute to his faithful labors, saying: "To Astorians the loss is almost irreparable, in sunshine or storm seldom was Chaplain Scott missing from the post he so zealously and ardently loved to fill. Few that have heard Chaplain Scott will fail to remember his efforts, and in bidding him adieu we can truly say that our loss will be others gain, and in this new field of Christian labor may his many good qualities be appreciated with the same sincerity as by those who now bid him God speed."

THE Washington Sunday *Herald* recites the well-known facts concerning the original appointment of General Swain to the head of the Bureau of Military Justice as the result of an interchange of influence between his friend, President Garfield, and his predecessor, Hayes. It says: "The facts were notorious throughout the Army and the West generally. By a good turn and promise to take care of certain friends of Mr. Hayes, Garfield induced the latter to retire General Dunn, the late Judge Advocate General, and give to Swain, a junior of the corps, the appointment he so cunningly courted. At the same time the responsibility of the appointment was to be shifted and the mortgage has to be cleared from the Garfield estate. Nobody more than the Army officers entertaining a high sense of honor regretted the fact, and in the War Department his lack of legal ability was said to be so evident that cases requiring careful consideration were not sent at all to the office of the Judge Advocate General. This was particularly the case after Swain's preposterous decision that an officer who failed to pay his debts and scandalized the Service in a similar way could not be adjudged to be guilty of 'conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.'

Colonel G. M. Reynolds, of the 9th Pennsylvania, in a recent regimental order, states as follows: "Our thanks are due to Chief Engineer John B. Carpenter, U. S. N., for his exertions in securing the newest and best portion of the building for our quarters, and Chief Engineer Henry L. Snyder, U. S. N., for his kindness in so courteously caring for our comfort, and looking after our interests whilst in Washington."

## WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington will part with regret with Captain F. V. Greene, Corps of Engineers, who goes to West Point for duty in August next. General Chauncey McKeever, U. S. A., and Mrs. McKeever, have returned from a trip to Old Point Comfort.

A *World* correspondent thus gossips about the ladies of the capital: Mrs. General Myers, daughter of the late General Twiggs, is one of the handsomest ladies in Washington and one of the best known. Her beauty and serenity are perhaps her most characteristic qualities. Mrs. Robert Kennon Evans, whose husband is a Lieutenant in the 12th U. S. Inf., is as brilliant a woman as her mother is, and is also possessed of unusual charm of manner and good looks. The wives of Rear-Adm'l. Nicholson and of Rear-Adm'l. Quackenbush are both entitled to, and occupy a position to take precedence among the matrons of the school who deprecate snobbishness and vulgarity. In Army circles Mrs. Sheridan, Mrs. L. P. Graham, and Mrs. Chauncey McKeever are gracious and popular, and will sustain their position as authorities as ladies and accomplished hostesses.

The Board of Managers of the National Soldiers' Home are to investigate the financial statements of the Home accounts, with a view of testing the accuracy of the late report submitted by the Military Committee of the House wherein a deficit of \$230,000 is charged. If the Board finds that there has been such a deficit suit will be instituted to recover it.

Application was made in the Criminal Court March 7 for a new trial in the cases of Bell Mann and of E. C. Kirkwood, convicted of frauds on the Medical Bureau of the Navy Department. An appeal was entered from the order of the court refusing a new trial. Bell Mann was then called up and sentenced to two years' imprisonment on each of the two convictions—four years in all. E. C. Kirkwood was sentenced to six years in the penitentiary—three years on each conviction. The execution of the sentences was postponed until after the hearing of the appeals in the General Term.

The first official act of President Cleveland was the nomination of his Cabinet. His second official act was to affix his signature to the commission of U. S. Grant as an officer on the retired list of the Army, with the rank of General. The President sent for it in order that there might be no delay in making the appointment. Secretary Lincoln took the commission to the White House in person and handed it to the President, remarking that he had not acted in the matter, thinking that Judge Endicott would be pleased to attend to it as one of his first official duties. "That was very thoughtful of you, Mr. Lincoln," replied the President, "I have no doubt it would be a pleasure to Judge Endicott. Still I will sign it myself that there may be no delay, and then Judge Endicott can countersign it."

The following items inserted in the Deficiency bill by the Senate were agreed to in conference and are contained in the bill as finally passed: Pay of following claims certified to be due by accounting officers of the Treasury: for two and three year volunteers \$50,000; bounty to volunteers and their widows and legal heirs, \$60,000; bounty under act July 28, 1866, \$50,000; commutation of rations to prisoners of war, \$5,000. To pay the contractors for use and occupation of their ship-yards with the monitors, in all \$212,978; payment of newspapers for advertising for proposals for new vessels, \$42,12; to pay Lieut. Jacques for actual expense in connection with gun foundry boards, \$180; to complete the new cruisers and despatch boat, \$162,340,80, and all balances of appropriations heretofore made under any Bureau of the Navy Department for any of said vessels may be made under the same bureau for any other of said vessels.

The first official act of Secretary Whitney after taking his oath of office was to affix his signature to the commission of Passed Asst. Engineer N. B. Clark to be a Chief Engineer on the retired list of the Navy, whose nomination to that position was confirmed on the day before adjournment, the House bill creating the vacancy having passed the Senate the day previous. Mr. Clark owes his promotion on the retired list to his wife more than to any other one person. Being an invalid he could not go around among Congressmen and before Committees to urge his claim himself. Mrs. Clark therefore took the matter in her own hands and after a winter's hard work, seeing this one and that one and explaining the condition of her husband, came out successful.

A register of the civilian employees of the Navy Department is being compiled for the information of the new Secretary. It will be similar in its make up to the register recently issued by the War Department, though not so complete.

Much to the regret of friends, orders of this week return Lieutenants J. A. Buchanan and T. C. Davenport, on special duty here, to their respective regiments.

Doctor H. G. Beyer, U. S. N., read a paper entitled "Report on Intercellular Digestion and its Pathology," at the 75th regular meeting of the Biological Society on Saturday evening last.

The accounting officers of the Treasury will begin the settlement of the claims of the officers and enlisted men who lost their private property by the sinking of the Government steamer *J. Don Cameron* as soon as the papers showing the amounts actually lost by each individual can be obtained from the Quartermaster-General's Office and other sources. By special request of the Secretary of War the papers on file in the Senate were furnished the War Department this week.

Much talk has been caused by the news from Guatemala to the effect that President Barrios has practically declared war against Nicaragua by insisting upon a course on the part of the latter State with respect to a consolidation of the Central American republics which Nicaragua cannot ac-

cept. The understanding at the State Department is that this attempt to stir up trouble with Nicaragua was prompted by the new relations which this nation has offered to assume toward the United States. The friends of the treaty in the Senate are urging this as a strong reason why the United States should stand firmly by Nicaragua, and as a first step to show our disposition to give support to ratify the pending canal treaty.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The claim of Lieut. C. C. Canfield of Missouri Vol. units for three months extra pay under the Emory decision, was paid by the accounting officers of the Treasury last week.

The following claims for longevity pay under the Morton decision were passed by the Second Comptroller of the Treasury: Capt. Thomas M. Tolman, 1st Inf., (Cadet case) \$27.20; Capt. Edward B. Hubbard, A. Q. M., \$445.01; Capt. Henry C. Pratt, 13th Inf., \$300.57; 1st Lieut. J. J. Dougherty, 11th Inf., \$300.42; 2d Lieut. Jonas A. Emery, 11th Inf., \$303.16; 2d Lieut. Fred'k. S. Foltz, 1st Cav., \$482.92; 1st Lieut. James O. Mackay, 3d Cav., \$461.03; Capt. Wm. H. McLaughlin, 18th Inf., \$544.20; 1st Lieut. Wm. B. McCallum, 5th Art., \$393.40; 1st Lieut. Oscar F. Long, 5th Inf., \$419.46.

The following officers of the Army registered at the office of the Adjutant-General of the Army during the current week: Colonel T. G. Pitcher, retired, Ebbitt House; Captain Richard C. Parker, retired, 1313 H Street, private business; Lieut. C. D. Cowles, 23d Infantry, Ebbitt House, private business; Captain L. A. Abbott, retired, private business; Captain J. W. Clous, 24th Infantry, Ebbitt House, Hazen Court-martial; Inspector-General N. H. Davis, Ebbitt House, to take temporary charge of Inspector-General's Office; Capt. Herman Schreiner, retired, 515 13th Street, retired; Brig.-General O. O. Howard, Ebbitt House, Hazen Court; Lieut. Guy Howard, 12th Infantry, Ebbitt House, with General Howard; Lieut.-Colonel W. A. Rucker, Pay Department, 2005 1 Street, on leave.

The nominations of Lieut. D. L. Wilson, Junior Grade, to be Lieutenant, and Ensign Henry T. Mayo to be Lieutenant, Junior Grade, which failed of confirmation by reason of a delay in reporting them from the Committee at the last session, were sent to the Senate again on Wednesday, being the first naval nominations made by the new President.

The bill providing for the entertainment and settlement of the claim of Dr. J. Read for the alleged use of his patent projectile, which passed the Senate on the 3d of March, failed to receive the signature of the President and did not become a law.

## THE COURT-MARTIAL OF GENERAL HAZEN.

The Court-martial for the trial of Brigadier General W. B. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A., promptly assembled at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, March 11, at 11 A. M. Major-General Hancock and all the members and Captain Clous the Judge Advocate, the accused and his counsel, Messrs. T. J. Mackey and M. Dumont, were present. The usual formalities were proceeded with, and General Hazen objected to Commissary General Macfeely as a member, Mr. Mackey stating the grounds of the objection, which was, in substance, that, in 1876, Gen. Macfeely wrote of Gen. Hazen in terms of gross insult, accusing him of committing a gross breach of discipline; and that in consequence the relations between the two officers have ever since been such as usually exist between those who are avowed enemies.

General Macfeely said that he had no prejudice against the accused, although he had called attention of his superior officer to a statement made by General Hazen which was not strictly in accordance with fact; and since he had had no social relations with him. The Court sustained the objection and General Macfeely withdrew.

The accused was then arraigned upon the following charge and specifications:

**CHARGE.**—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 2d Article of War.

**Specification 1.** In that Brigadier Gen. William B. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer, United States Army, knowing that the Secretary of War had, in the performance of his official duty, decided in the month of Sept. A. D. 1883, that it was not practicable to send in the year 1883 an expedition to the Arctic regions for the relief of Lieutenant A. W. Greely, an officer of the Army, and his party then in those regions, did, in his official annual report as Chief Signal Officer, bearing date Oct. 15, 1884, criticize the said official action of the Secretary of War and impugn the propriety thereof, but did state there was still time to render relief that season by saying of and concerning the sending of a relief expedition to the Arctic regions for the relief of Lieutenant A. W. Greely and his party in the year 1883 as follows:

"On the return of the escort ship bringing the relief party to St. Johns, Sept. 18, there was still time, as known from previous experience and shown by subsequent facts, to send effective relief."

This at Washington, D. C.

**Specification 2.** In that Brigadier Gen. William B. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer, United States Army, knowing that the Secretary of War had, in the performance of his official duty, decided in the month of September A. D. 1883, that it was not practicable to send in the year 1883 an expedition to the Arctic regions for the relief of Lieutenant A. W. Greely, an officer of the Army, and his party then in those regions, did, without having been requested or authorized by the Secretary of War so to do, address and send to the Secretary of War a communication written by him, the said Chief Signal Officer, bearing the date of Feb. 17, 1885, concerning the said official action of the Secretary of War, containing among other statements the following:

"I respectfully submit that I am justified in the conclusion that the tragic termination of the international polar expedition was finally due to the decision not to despatch a steam sealer to effect its rescue on September 15, 1883, which I did all in my power to have done. Such sealer, starting from St. Johns, Newfoundland—only thirteen days' steaming from Cape Sabine—in all human probability, could have reached and rescued the party before there was any interruption to navigation by ice."

This at Washington, D. C.

**Specification 3.** In that Brigadier Gen. William B. Hazen, knowing that the Secretary of War had, in the performance of his official duty, decided in the month of September A. D. 1883, that it was not practicable to send in the year 1883 an expedition to the Arctic regions for the relief of Lieutenant Greely, an officer of the Army, and his party then in those regions, and having written and sent to the Secretary of War an official communication bearing date of Feb. 17, A. D. 1885, containing among other things the following language:

"The Secretary of War, in his annual report for the year 1884, was pleased to make me the subject of severe strict-

ures, because of my official report of the final disaster to the international polar expedition I expressed the conviction that such disaster would have been averted had a ship of rescue been despatched from St. Johns, Newfoundland, after the return of Lieutenant Garlington to that port, or as late as Sept. 15, 1883, as urged by me, but not adopted by the Secretary of War. As my silence in view of those strictures might be construed as implying my assent to their justice, I beg leave to place on record evidence that supports the correctness of my judgment in the premises.

"I respectfully submit that I am justified in the conclusion that the tragic termination of the international polar expedition was finally due to the decision not to despatch a steam sealer to effect its rescue on September 15, 1883, which I did all in my power to have done. Such sealer, starting from St. Johns, Newfoundland—only thirteen days' steaming from Cape Sabine—in all human probability, could have reached and rescued the party before there was any interruption to navigation by ice."

And said communication having been returned by the Secretary of War to said Chief Signal Officer, with an endorsement thereon in words and figures as follows:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, Feb. 27, 1885.

"The within paper, bearing date Feb. 17, inst., was received at the War Department Feb. 26, and is respectfully returned to the Chief Signal Officer. The correctness of the judgment of the Chief Signal Officer in the expression made by him in his last annual report of his views as to the propriety of the action of the Secretary of War in not sending a ship in September, 1883, to the Arctic regions, is not a proper subject of discussion between the Chief Signal Officer and the Secretary of War. The strictures made by the Secretary of War in his annual report, and now referred to by the Chief Signal Officer, were addressed to the extraordinary conduct of the Chief Signal Officer as a military officer, in publicly contending the propriety of previous official action of his official superior, the Secretary of War, and that too, in a matter in which the Chief Signal Officer had no official responsibility. It was at that time thought unnecessary to take any official action upon the violation of military propriety, beyond observing that it had been committed. The personal official expression of opinion to the effect that the failure of the Secretary of War to organize in two days and despatch to the Arctic regions a new expedition at a season which made it certain that it must undergo the best circumstances, encountered all the rigors of an Arctic winter, was a neglect of duty, is therefore returned, with the remark that a breach of military discipline which could not be overlooked, may be avoided by the retention of the Chief Signal Officer of the within paper in his own hands.

"RONALD T. LINCOLN, Secretary of War."

He, the said Brigadier General William B. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer, United States Army, did, in response to an inquiry made by a newspaper reporter as to whether he, the said Hazen, had written a letter to the Secretary of War throwing the blame of the loss of the Greely party upon his shoulders, intentionally make a statement in answer to said newspaper reporter (with a view to its publication, and did cause the same to be published) on March 2, 1885, in a newspaper printed and published in the City of Washington, D. C., called the *Evening Star*, which statement was in substance as follows:

"That he, the said Hazen, had written and sent to the Secretary of War such a letter as was described in the interrogation of the said reporter containing a criticism and imputation of blame upon the Secretary of War for his official action in not complying with the recommendation of the said Chief Signal Officer to send in the month of September, 1883, an expedition for the relief of Lieutenant A. W. Greely and his party immediately after the return of the party which brought the news of the loss of the steamer *Proteus* in the said month of September, and did further state that his, the said Hazen's, said recommendation had been entirely ignored; but said had not been adopted."

This at Washington, D. C., on or about March 2, 1885.

ROBERT T. LINCOLN, Secretary of War, March 3, 1885.

Before pleading to the charge counsel for the accused moved to strike out the first and second specifications as irrelevant to the charge and insufficient in law to sustain it.

Mr. Mackey said that there is nothing in the citation from General Hazen's report quoted in the first specification to show that General Hazen knew that the Secretary of War had decided not to send a relief expedition and nothing in that citation that brings it within the line of irrelevant presumption that it was intended to impugn the propriety of the decision of the Secretary of War. Mr. Mackey contend that it was not disrespectful for the Chief Signal Officer to express such an opinion in a report to the Secretary of War. It was, he said, an opinion as to the exigencies of Arctic navigation, not in any degree suggestive of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Coming to the second specification Mr. Mackey said that there is no requirement in the regulations for the government of the Army which makes it incumbent upon a bureau officer to request permission of the Secretary of War to address a letter to him upon any matter upon which he has acted in the line of his official duties.

The Judge Advocate in reply said that the language cited in the specifications would seem in itself to constitute an offence, as for an officer of the Army to criticise the action of the Secretary of War as an offence against military law. He pointed out to the court also that the criticism was made nearly a year and a half after the Secretary's action was taken, and that the accused must have known of that action.

The demurrers were overruled by the court, and Gen. Hazen then pleaded "not guilty" to all the specifications and "not guilty" of the charge, but said he had some admissions to make when the court should be ready to hear them.

The court then adjourned until Thursday.

On Thursday the admission of facts was read. Gen. Hazen admits that in his annual report of Oct. 15, 1884, he used the language set out in the first specification; also that, without authorization by the Secretary of War and without request from the latter, he (the accused) addressed to the Secretary of War a communication containing the language set out in the third specification.

The Judge Advocate then introduced in evidence the annual report of Gen. Hazen of Oct. 15, 1884, and the letter of Gen. Hazen to the Secretary of War of Feb. 17, 1885, upon language in both of which the charge against Gen. Hazen is in part based.

Mr. Rudolph Kaufman, a reporter of the *Evening Star*, the first witness for the prosecution, testified to having had conversation with Gen. Hazen on the evening of March of this year, and to having written a report of that conversation, which was published in the *Star* of March 2. The newspaper was produced and the article identified by witness. Upon cross-examination the witness said that the conversation with Gen. Hazen occurred at a chance meeting in the lobby of the Ebbitt House and occupied not more than a minute. He said that he showed Gen. Hazen a paragraph which appeared in the *Chicago Tribune*, and which stated that Gen. Hazen had written a letter to the Secretary of War setting forth that the latter was responsible for the disas-

trous termination of the Greely Expedition, and that Gen. Hazen said in reply to a direct question that he had written such a letter. Witness said that he did not tell Gen. Hazen at the time that the conversation was to be published and Gen. Hazen did not request its publication.

At this stage the stenographer of the court, not being satisfied with the compensation allowed him, abruptly resigned, and the court thereupon adjourned until Friday.

## THE ARMY.

GROVER CLEVELAND, President and Comdr.-in-Chief.  
William C. Endicott, Secretary of War.

Lieut.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, comdg. the Army of  
the United States, Washington, D. C. Brig.-Gen.  
R. C. Drum, Adj't.-General. John Tweedale,  
Chief Clerk, War Department.

G. O. 20, H. Q. A., March 2, 1885.

The following order from the War Department is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1885.

Paragraph 407 of the Regulations is hereby revoked, and all special directions heretofore given by the Secretary of War authorizing the payment of extra duty pay to Signal Service men are also revoked.

ROBERT T. LINCOLN, Secretary of War.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Adj't.-Gen.

G. O. 21, H. Q. A., March 3, 1885.

Publishes proclamation of the President of the United States of March 3, 1885, directing that the military reservation of Fort Craig, New Mexico, be placed under the control of the Secretary of the Interior for disposition, as provided for in the said act of July 5, 1884, it having become useless for military purposes.

By command of Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan:  
R. C. DRUM, Adj't.-Gen.

G. O. 22, H. Q. A., March 9, 1885.

The following order has been received from the War Department:

It is with sincere regret the Secretary of War announces the death of Brigadier General Delos B. Sacket, Senior Inspector General of the Army, which occurred at his residence, in this city, on Sunday noon, the 8th instant.

The loss of such an accomplished officer and gentleman cannot but be deeply regretted by the Army; his interest in its welfare, always active, remained to the end unabated. He possessed, in an eminent degree that correct military spirit necessary to the efficient discharge of duty, and his precept and example exerted an influence which was highly beneficial to the service.

[The order proceeds to give record of General Sacket's service, which will be found in substance in our notice elsewhere.]

The officers of the Inspector General's Department will bear the usual badge of mourning for six months.

By command of Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan:  
R. C. DRUM, Adj't.-Gen.

G. O. 24, H. Q. A., March 11, 1885.

By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 2571 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

2571. Ordnance and ordnance stores issued to the several States and Territories under the law for arming the militia will be turned over to the Q. M. Dept. for transportation to the point within the State or Territory designated by the governor, the cost of transportation being paid by the Q. M. Dept. from the appropriation for Army transportation.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:  
R. C. DRUM, Adj't.-Gen.

G. O. 3, DIST. OF NEW MEXICO, March 2, 1885.

The undersigned resumes command of the District of New Mexico.

L. P. BRADLEY, Colonel 13th Infantry.

G. O. 7, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Feb. 27, 1885.

In view of orders from the War Dept. transferring the 3d Cavalry to the Dept. of Texas, Capt. Emmet Crawford of that regiment is relieved from the police control of the San Carlos Reservation, and will be succeeded by Capt. F. E. Pierce, 1st Infantry, who will be governed in the performance of his duties by G. O. 13, of 1883, from these H. Q.

In relieving Capt. Crawford the Dept. Comdr. desires to express his appreciation of the valuable assistance rendered by him in engaging the recently hostile Apaches in the pursuits of peace and industry upon their reservation and to recognize that the satisfactory results attained in this direction are chiefly due to the able manner in which he and those associated with him have administered the duties of their difficult and thankless task.

By order of Brig. Gen. Crook:  
M. BARBER, Asst. Adj't.-Gen.

## STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

### Judge Advocate General Department.

Capt. and Acting Judge Advocate J. G. Ballance, connected with the G. C. M., at Fort Davis, Tex., will rejoin his station (S. O. 21, Feb. 25, D. Texas).

### Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Major Robert P. Hughes, Inspr. Gen., is announced as Inspector General of the Dept. of Dakota (G. O. 1, March 6, D. Dakota).

The resignation by Major Edward M. Heyl, Inspr. Gen., of his commission, as capt., 4th Cav., only, has been accepted by the President, to take effect from March 2, 1885 (S. O. 1, March 3, H. Q. A.).

The resignation of Major Robert P. Hughes, Inspr. Gen., of his commission, as capt., 3d Inf., only, has been accepted by the President, to take effect from March 2, 1885 (S. O. 1, March 3, H. Q. A.).

Major Edward M. Heyl, A. I. G., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the East (S. O. 52, March 11, D. East).

### Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Capt. Henry J. Haynesworth, A. Q. M., will repair to New York City, und report to Lieut. Col. Henry C. Hodges, Deputy Q. M. G., for duty at the Depot of the Q. M. D., in that city (S. O. 9, H. Q. A.)

The resignation by Capt. James W. Pope, A. Q. M., of his commission as 1st Lieut., 5th Inf., only, has been accepted to take effect from March 7, 1885 (S. O. 9, H. Q. A.)

Major J. G. C. Lee, Chief Q. M., will proceed to Camp Rice, Texas, on official business (S. O. 23, March 4, D. Texas).

Captain Charles A. Woodruff, Chief C. S., will proceed to Portland, Ore., on public business (S. O. 29, Feb. 20, D. Columbia).

### Pay Department.

Major De Witt C. Poole, Paymr., will proceed to Portland, Ore., on public business (S. O. 33, Feb. 26, D. Columbia).

Payment of troops, on the muster rolls of Feb. 28, is assigned as follows: Lieut. Colonel Rodney Smith, Boise Barracks, Major Henry B. Reese, Paymr., Forts Canby, W. T., and Klamath, Ore. Major Jas. P. Canby, Paymr., Forts Cœur d'Alene, I. T., Spokane, W. T., and the sub-post of Fort Colville, W. T. Major Daniel R. Larned, Paymr., Fort Walla Walla, W. T., and the sub-post Fort Lapwai, I. T. Major De Witt C. Poole, Paymr., Vancouver Barracks and Ordnance Depot, W. T., H. Q. of the Dept., and Fort Townsend, W. T. (S. O. 32, Feb. 24, D. Columbia.)

Major W. R. Gibson, Paymr., will proceed to Caldwell and Arkansas City, Kansas, and pay the troops at those points (S. O. 33, March 2, Dept. Mo.)

The troops in Dept. Arizona will be paid as follows: At Forts Mojave and Verde, and Whipple Barracks, by Major E. G. Glenn, Paymr. At Forts Bowie, Huachuca, Lowell, McDowell, and Fort Yuma, Cal., by Major F. M. Coxe, Paymr. At Forts Apache, Grant and Thomas, and San Carlos Agency, by Maj. W. H. Comegys, Paymr. (S. O. 21, March 2, D. Ariz.)

### Medical Department.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Blair D. Taylor, Asst. Surg., is extended two months (S. O., March 9, H. Q. A.)

Asst. Surg. C. B. Ewing will proceed to Caldwell, Kansas, and report to Col. Edward Hatch, 9th Cav., for temporary duty with troops in the field in the Indian Territory (S. O. 33, March 2, Dept. Mo.)

Major B. J. D. Irwin, Surg., Medical Director, Dept. Arizona, is attached to Co. E, 1st Inf., for target practice (S. O. 21, March 2, D. Ariz.)

Hospital Steward A. Krueger, Fort Trumbull, Conn., was discharged Feb. 28, and re-enlisted March 1, 1885.

Hospital Steward Jno. J. Swan, Vancouver Barracks, was discharged Feb. 24, and re-enlisted Feb. 25, 1885.

Hospital Steward Paul Winkler, now on furlough, having relinquished the unexpired portion of the same, is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the Columbia, and will report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of the Platte, for assignment to duty (S. O., March 10, H. Q. A.)

### Engineers and Ordnance Department.

The leave of absence, on surgeon's certificate, granted Capt. Carl F. Palfrey, Corps of Engineers, is extended two months on surgeon's certificate (S. O., March 9, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Solomon W. Roessler, Corps of Engrs., will be relieved from his duties in San Francisco, under the orders of Capt. Payson, and will proceed to Willet's Point, N. Y., and report to Lieut. Col. Henry L. Abbot, for duty with the Battalion of Engineers (S. O., March 9, H. Q. A.)

In Circular 3, of March 3, General Newton, Chief of Engineers, publishes the approval of the Secretary of War, to his recommendation that officers and agents of the Engineer Dept. make purchases for works appropriated for in the River and Harbor Act approved July 5, 1884, by contract or otherwise, as may be most economical and advantageous as provided in the act—the mode of purchase to conform so far as practicable to the requirements of G. O. 1885.

The leave of absence granted Major Wm. Ludlow, Corps of Engineers, is extended one year, without any pay or allowance whatever during the period of this extension, under the provisions of the joint resolution of Congress approved Feb. 13, 1886 (S. O., March 6, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Francis V. Greene, Corps of Engineers, will be relieved from his present duties as Asst. to the Engr. Commissioner of the District of Columbia in time to enable him to report on the 28th of August, 1885, for duty at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y. (S. O., March 3, H. Q. A.)

### Signal Corps.

Sergt. Oscar D. Stewart, Pittsburg, will proceed to Oil City, Pa., and carry out special instructions. 2d Class Private J. Paul Earnest will report to the Chief Signal Officer for duty in this office.

### THE LINE.

#### 1st Cavalry, Colonel Cuvier Grover.

Hdtrs. D, G, I, K, and M, Ft. Custer, Mont.; A, C, and F, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; B, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; E, Ft. Ellis, Mont.; H and L, Ft. Assiniboin, Mont.

The extension of leave of absence granted Capt. Camillo C. Carr is further extended fourteen days (S. O., March 6, H. Q. A.)

#### 2nd Cavalry, Colonel John P. Hatch.

Hdtrs. B, E, F, G, and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T. A and K, Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; C, Ft. Blufford, Cal.; D, Boise Barracks, Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho; M, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

The telegram of Feb. 1, granting thirty days' leave to Capt. Samuel T. Hamilton, Fort Walla Walla, W. T., is confirmed (S. O. 31, Feb. 23, D. Columbia.)

Capt. John P. Hatch will inspect at Fort Walla Walla, W. T., certain C, C, and G, E., for which 1st Lieut. Daniel C. Pearson, R. Q. M., Post Q. M., is accountable (S. O. 33, Feb. 26, D. Columbia.)

#### 3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdtrs. D, E, F, H, I, K, L, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A and G, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, Camp Rice, Tex.; M, Camp Penn Colorado, Tex.

The journeys of Lieut.-Col. D. R. Clendenin, from Fort Verde to Fort Thomas and return, were necessary for the public service (S. O. 20, Feb. 27, D. Ariz.)

Capt. J. C. Thompson and G. A. Drew are authorized to purchase each a public horse (S. O. 21, March 2, D. Ariz.)

A G. C.-M. will meet at Fort Grant, A. T., March 10, for the trial of 1st Lieut. G. F. Chase (S. O. 21, March 2, D. Ariz.)

#### 6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdtrs. C, G, I, and M, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; A, I, and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D, E, and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.

Capt. A. Kramer will conduct recruits for the 6th Cavalry from Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to Fort Riley, Kas. (S. O. 23, March 4, M. R. S.)

Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted Major James Biddle (S. O. 33, March 2, Dept. M.)

#### 7th Cavalry, Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis.

Hdtrs. A, C, E, H, K, and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; B and D, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and L, Ft. Buford, Dak.; G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Totten, Dak.

So much of S. O. 51, March 5, 1885, H. Q. A., as directs 1st Lieut. Luther R. Hare, 7th Cav., A. D. C., to accompany Brig.-Gen. Alfred H. Terry to the Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota after the final adjournment of the G. C.-M. convened by S. O. 50, March 3, 1885, H. Q. A., is revoked (S. O. 23, March 10, H. Q. A.)

#### 8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Ott.

Hdtrs. C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; B, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; E, F, G, K, and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; I, Ft. Brown, Tex.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Capt. L. T. Morris, A. B. Wells, and H. J. Farnsworth, connected with the G. C.-M. at Fort Davis, Tex., will rejoin their stations (S. O. 21, Feb. 26, D. Tex.)

1st Lieut. S. W. Fountain is authorized to purchase one public horse (S. O. 22, March 2, D. Tex.)

#### Major J. S. Sumner, Dept. Inspector.

Major J. S. Sumner, Dept. Inspector, will proceed to Forts McIntosh, Ringgold, and Brown, to Galveston, New Orleans, and Mobile, to inspect accounts of disbursing officers (S. O. 24, March 5, D. Tex.)

2d Lieut. H. F. Kendall will proceed to Camp Pena Colorado, and thence to the camp near Willow Springs, and assume command of the Seminole Negro-Indian scouts, relieving 2d Lieut. C. H. Grier son, 10th Cav., who will then join his troop (S. O. 24, March 5, D. Tex.)

2d Lieut. W. F. Flynn will proceed to Fort Ringgold and report for duty as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., to relieve 1st Lieut. W. A. Thurston, 16th Inf. (S. O. 24, March 5, D. Tex.)

#### 9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdtrs. D, E, H, L, and M, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; B, Ft. Hayes, Kas.; C and G, Ft. Sill, Ind.; T; F and I, Ft. Reno, Ind.; K, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.

A detachment of twenty-one colored recruits for the 9th Cavalry, and all assigned select recruits of that regiment now at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., will be forwarded under command of Capt. A. Kramer, 6th Cav., to Fort Riley, Kas. (S. O. 23, March 4, M. R. S.)

1st Lieut. Thomas C. Davenport is relieved from duty in Washington, D. C., and will join his troop (S. O., March 9, H. Q. A.)

#### 10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdtrs. B, D, H, K, L, and M, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Pena Colorado, Tex.; C and G, Ft. Stockton, Tex.; E and F, Fort Concho, Tex.; I, Camp Rice, Tex.

Under orders for the Dept. of Arizona; stations not yet designated.

The Post Q. M. at Fort McIntosh will ship to the Post Q. M. at Fort Davis, Tex., 325 shelter tents, for use of 10th Cavalry in changing station (S. O. 21, Feb. 26, D. Tex.)

1st Lieut. John Bigelow, Jr., is authorized to purchase one public horse (S. O. 22, March 2, D. Tex.)

#### 1st Artillery, Colonel George P. Andrews.

Hdtrs. H, and K, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; A, B, and C, Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.; D and I, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E, Vancouver Bks., W. T.; F and L, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.

1st Sgt. Patrick Hannon, Bat. G, now at Fort Columbus, will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., and report for duty with his battery (S. O. 50, March 9, D. East.)

#### 2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdtrs. A, B, C, D, and H, Washington Barracks, D. C.; E, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F, Little Rock Barracks, Ark.; G, Newport, Ky.; I, L, and M, Ft. McHenry, Md.; K, Ft. Monroe, Va.

Leave from April 25 to May 15, 1885, is granted 2d Lieut. John T. Thompson (S. O., March 9, H. Q. A.)

The leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. Robert M. Rogers, Washington Barracks, D. C., is extended twenty days (S. O. 53, March 12, D. East.)

#### 3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdtrs. D, G, and G, St. Francis Bks., St. Augustine, Fla.; A, B, and C, Ft. Monroe, Va.; E, and K, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; C, Little Rock Barracks, Ark.; F, San Antonio, Tex.; H and M, Jackson Bks., La. I and L, Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala.

1st Lieut. C. Sellmer, connected with the G. C.-M. at Fort Davis, Tex., will rejoin his station (S. O. 21, Feb. 26, D. Tex.)

The leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. William E. Birkhimer, Little Rock Barracks, is extended one month (S. O. 13, March 11, Div. A.)

The C. O. St. Francis Barracks, Fla., will grant a furlough for four months to Principal Musician Otto Arndt (S. O. 49, March 7, D. East.)

The C. O. St. Francis Barracks will grant a furlough for four months to Sergt.-Major Adolph Semler (S. O. 51, March 10, D. East.)

Leave of absence from April 25 to May 15, 1885, is granted 1st Lieuts. William A. Kobbé, Benjamin H. Randolph, and Charles B. Satterlee, and 2d Lieut. David J. Rumbough (S. O., March 9, H. Q. A.)

#### 5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdtrs. F, I, L, and M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, G, and H, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; C, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; E and K, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

2d Lieut. Richard W. Young, having been detailed by par. 19, S. O. 50, from the Hdqrs. of the Army, A. G. O., as Acting Judge-Advocate of the Dept. of East, is announced as on duty from March 6 (G. O. 4, March 7, D. East.)

#### 1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdtrs. and A, Ft. Grant, A. T.; B, Ft. Apache, A. T.; C, Ft. Huachuca, A. T.; D, Ft. McDowell, A. T.; K, Ft. Verde, A. T.; F, Ft. Bowie, A. T.; G, Ft. Mojave, A. T.; H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Lowell, A. T.; E, Whipple Bks., A. T.

Capt. F. E. Pierce will proceed to San Carlos, and assume command of that post and of the police control of the San Carlos Reservation, relieving Capt. Emmet Crawford, 3d Cav. (S. O. 20, Feb. 27, D. Ariz.)

Capt. F. E. Pierce is relieved from duty as A. C. S. in the field in connection with the issue of rations to

the Hualpai Indians at Hackberry, A. T., and 1st Lieut. N. P. Phister is appointed in his stead (S. O. 20, Feb. 27, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. N. P. Phister will proceed to Hackberry, A. T., for the purpose of issuing rations to the Hualpai Indians (S. O. 20, Feb. 27, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. N. P. Phister is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Mojave, relieving Capt. F. E. Pierce (S. O. 20, Feb. 27, D. Ariz.)

The extension of leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate granted 1st Lieut. Marion P. Maus is further extended six months on Surgeon's certificate (S. O. March 9, H. Q. A.)

#### 2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqrs. D, E, F, and K; Ft. Cour d'Alene, Idaho; A, C, G, and H; Ft. Spokane, W. T.; Boise Bks., Idaho; I, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

Major Leslie Smith, Fort Klamath, will proceed to Fort Walla Walla, W. T., as witness before a G. C.-M. convened for the trial of 1st Lieut. William C. Muhlenberg (S. O. 30, Feb. 21, D. Columbia.)

1st Lieut. William C. Muhlenberg, Boise Barracks, will proceed to Fort Walla Walla, W. T., to arrive not later than March 2, and report in arrest to the C. O. of that post (S. O. 31, Feb. 23, D. Columbia.)

Lieut.-Col. Henry C. Merriam will inspect at Fort Spokane, W. T., certain C, C, and G. E., and Q. M. stores, for which 1st Lieut. Luther S. Ames, Post Q. M., is accountable; hospital and medical property for which Asst. Surg. William O. Owen, Jr., Post Surgeon, is accountable, and O and O. stores for which Capt. Martin E. O'Brien, 2d Cav., is accountable (S. O. 32, Feb. 24, D. Columbia.)

Col. Frank Wheaton will inspect at Fort Coeur d'Alene certain subsistence property for whi h 1st Lieut. Sidney E. Clark, R. Q. M., Post Commissary, is accountable (S. O. 32, Feb. 24, D. Columbia.)

1st Lieut. Richard T. Earle, Fort Spokane, W. T., will proceed to Fort Walla Walla, W. T., and report to Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, 5th Inf., J.-A. of a G. C.-M., as witness in the case of Lieut. Muhlenberg (S. O. 32, Feb. 24, D. Columbia.)

2d Lieut. H. H. Benham is relieved from special duty at David's Island, N. Y. H. (S. O., March 9, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Henry H. Benham is relieved from duty as J.-A. of the G. C.-M. at David's Island, N. Y. H. (S. O., March 9, H. Q. A.)

#### 4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlton.

Hdqrs. B, D, E, F, I, and K; Ft. Omaha, Neb.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; F and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.

The leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. Charles McQuiston, Fort Omaha, Neb., is extended seven days (S. O. 17, March 6, D. Platte.)

#### 6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

1st Sergt. Zaver Wilke, Co. E, will report to the recorder of the Board of Officers at Fort Douglas, Utah, for examination as to his qualifications for promotion to 2d Lieutenant (S. O. 17, March 6, D. Platte.)

#### 9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqrs. A, B, E, F, H, and I; Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; B, C, and G, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

Official notification having been received of the promotion of 1st Lieut. William E. Hofman, Co. C, to Captain, Co. E, vice Pollock, retired, he will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and report for duty (S. O. 17, March 6, D. Platte.)

Official notification having been received of the promotion of 2d Lieut. John Baxter, Jr., Co. H, to 1st Lieutenant, Co. C, vice Hofman, promoted, he will proceed to Fort Bridger, Wyo., and report for duty with his company (S. O. 17, March 6, D. Platte.)

Corpl. Frank Owen, Co. C, will report to the recorder of the Board of Officers at Fort Douglas, Utah, for examination as to his qualifications for promotion to 2d Lieutenant (S. O. 17, March 6, D. Platte.)

In Memoriam.—At a meeting of the officers of the regiment and post, stationed at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. T., the following resolutions were adopted as an expression of respect to the memory of the late Captain Edwin Pollock, recently retired from the 9th Infantry, who died in the city of Cheyenne, W. T., on Feb. 24:

Whereas, Through an inscrutable dispensation of Providence, our brother, comrade, and friend has been removed from our midst—one who for nearly twenty-four years has been identified with the regiment, and one whose generous and noble impulses of heart commanded our admiration and merited our emulation; therefore, be it

Resolved That in the loss of our comrade we can bear testimony to the many commendable qualities characteristic of his life as an officer and a man; that in cherishing his memory we recognize and respect him as one possessed of the highest principles of honor; devoted in his friendship; prodigal in his charity; free, frank, and ingenuous, and with a heart that was ever responsive to the touch of suffering humanity.

Resolved That in this sad and sudden bereavement, we tender to the relations of our departed brother our deepest sympathy in this their hour of grievous sorrow.

Resolved That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased at Harrisburg, Pa., and that copies be furnished for publication in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and the ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER.

THOMAS M. ANDERSON, Lieut.-Col. 9th Inf.  
J. M. LEE, Captain 9th Inf.  
JAMES REGAN, 1st Lieut. and R. Q. M. 9th Inf., Committee.

#### 11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqrs. A, D, E, and K; Ft. Sully, D. T.; B and F, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; C and H, Ft. Buford, D. T.; G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

Leave of absence for three months is granted 2d Lieut. Henry O. S. Heistand (S. O., March 9, H. Q. A.) Capt. W. C. Beach is relieved from special duty at Hdqrs. Dept. of East (S. O., March 9, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Warren C. Beach stands relieved from duty at these Headquarters (S. O. 53, March 12, D. East.)

#### 12th Infantry, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

Hdqrs. A, B, D, F, G, and I; Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Platteburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. G. S. Wilson, Madison Barracks, N. Y. (S. O. 51, March 10, D. East.)

#### 13th Infantry, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Hdqrs. Santa Fe, N. M.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Selden, N. M.

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. James Forrance, Adjt., is further extended one month (S. O., March 6, H. Q. A.)

Orders 4, Fort Craig, N. M., appointing 2d Lieut.

A. B. Scott A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., vice Lieut. West, relieved, is approved (S. O. 12, Feb. 27, D. N. M.) Capt. W. M. Waterbury is relieved from special duty at Hdqrs. General Recruiting Service, New York City (S. O., March 9, H. Q. A.)

#### 14th Infantry, Colonel Lewis C. Hunt.

Hdqrs. A, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Vancouver Bks., W. T.; B and C, Ft. Townsend, W. T.

Major William F. Drum, Dept. Inspector, will proceed to Portland, Ore., and inspect accounts of disbursing officers (S. O. 31, Feb. 23, D. Columbia.)

1st Lieut. Jas. A. Buchanan is relieved from special duty at Washington, D. C. (S. O., March 9, H. Q. A.)

#### 16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqrs. A, B, C, and H, Ft. Concho, Tex.; D and E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; F, Ft. Stockton, Tex.; G, San Antonio, Tex.; I and K, Ft. Davis, Tex.

Capt. D. M. Vance, connected with the G. C.-M. at Fort Davis, Tex., will rejoin his station (S. O. 21, Feb. 26, D. Tex.)

#### 17th Infantry, Colonel Charles C. Gilbert.

Hdqrs. B, D, E, F, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; A, H, and I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G, Ft. Brown, Tex.

1st Lieut. George Ruhlen will report in person on July 1, 1885, to the Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy for duty, to relieve 1st Lieut. Quincy O'M. Gillmore, 8th Cav., who will join his regiment (S. O., March 3, H. Q. A.)

#### 19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqrs. B, C, D, E, F, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; A, H, and I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G, Ft. Brown, Tex.

2d Lieut. J. M. Cunningham is announced, from Dec. 29, 1884, to Jan. 28, 1885, inclusive—while on duty with the detachment of Seminole Negro-Indian scouts—as on duty requiring him to be mounted (S. O. 21, Feb. 26, D. Tex.)

The following officers connected with the G. C.-M. at Fort Davis, Tex., will rejoin their stations: Lieut.-Col. Z. R. Biles, Major W. L. Kellogg, Capt. W. F. Lyster, and 1st Lieut. A. McC. Guard (S. O. 21, Feb. 26, D. Tex.)

2d Lieut. E. B. Ives will relieve 1st Lieut. C. R. Ward, 10th Cav., from duty in the Q. M. and Sub. Depts. at Camp Rice, Tex. (S. O. 24, March 5, D. Tex.)

Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. C. C. Hewitt, Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 24, March 5, D. Tex.)

#### 20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqrs. A and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B and K, Ft. Gibson, Ind.; C and D, Ft. Reno, I. T.; E, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; F and G, Ft. Hayes, Kas.; H, Ft. Supply, I. T.

The extension of leave of absence on account of sickness granted 1st Lieut. Palmer Tilton is further extended to March 15, 1885 (S. O., March 3, H. Q. A.)

Pvt. F. W. C. Hartz, Co. A, for a bloodthirsty threat to blow up the boilers at Fort Leavenworth if required to work in the boiler house without extra-duty pay and other offences, has been mulcted \$30 and relegated to the guardhouse for one month.

#### 21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqrs. C, E, F, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; A, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; B, Ft. Fred Steele, Wyo.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; I and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect on the adjournment of the Court of Inquiry of which he is a member, is granted Col. Henry A. Morrow (S. O. 16, March 4, D. Platte.)

1st Sergt. David Munro, Co. G, is transferred to the General Service Detachment of Clerks at Hdqrs. Dept. of Platte (S. O. 15, March 3, D. Platte.)

#### 24th Infantry, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.

Hdqrs. D, G, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, E, I, and K, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. C. J. Crane (S. O. 34, March 5, Dept. M.)

*Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, February 28, 1885.*

#### APPOINTMENTS.

Captain Robert P. Hughes, 3d Cavalry, to be Inspector-General with the rank of Major, February 19, 1885, vice Breckinridge, promoted.

Captain Edward M. Heyl, 4th Cavalry, to be Inspector-General with the rank of Major, February 19, 1885, to fill an original vacancy.

#### PROMOTIONS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Roger Jones, Inspector-General, to be Inspector-General with the rank of Colonel, February 5, 1885, to fill an original vacancy.

Major Joseph C. Breckinridge, Inspector-General, to be Inspector-General with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, February 5, 1885, vice Jones, promoted.

1st Lieutenant William E. Hofman, 9th Infantry, to be Captain, February 3, 1885, vice Pollock, retired from active service.

1st Lieutenant Dwight H. Kelton, 10th Infantry, to be Captain, February 16, 1885, vice Gibson, retired from active service.

2d Lieutenant Edgar W. Howe, 17th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, January 30, 1885, vice Mann, appointed Regimental Adjutant.

2d Lieutenant John Baxter, Jr., 9th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, February 3, 1885, vice Hofman, promoted.

2d Lieutenant Frederick Wooley, 10th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, February 16, 1885, vice Kelton, promoted.

2d Lieutenant George McCreery, February 17, 1885.

Assistant Surgeon Richard C. Newton, February 17, 1885.

Assistant Surgeon John J. Cochran, February 17, 1885.

#### RETIREMENT.

Post Chaplain Thomas B. Van Horne, February 26, 1885 [section 1244, Revised Statutes].

#### CASUALTIES.

Colonel Charles R. Woods (retired), died February 26, 1885, at Newark, Ohio.

Captain Edwin Pollock (retired), died February 24, 1885, at Cheyenne, Wyoming.

*During the week ending Saturday, March 7, 1885.*

#### APPOINTMENTS.

Ulysses S. Grant, to be General on the retired list, March 3, 1885.

1st Lieutenant James W. Pope, 5th Infantry, to be Assistant Quartermaster with the rank of Captain, February 20, 1885, vice Hunt, retired from active service.

Henry J. Haynsworth, of New York, to be assistant Quartermaster with the rank of Captain, February 26, 1885, vice Rockwell promoted.

Joseph A. Potter, of Indiana, to be Post Chaplain, February 26, 1885, vice Baldridge, retired from active service.

B. C. Hammond, of Iowa, to be Post Chaplain, February 26, 1885, vice Van Horne, retired from active service.

J. Y. Mason Blunt, of Maryland, to be 2d Lieutenant, 10th Infantry, February 26, 1885, vice Plummer, promoted.

#### PROMOTIONS.

1st Lieutenant Joseph H. Dorst, 4th Cavalry, to be Captain, March 2, 1885, vice Heyl, who resigns his line commission, only.

1st Lieutenant Joseph Hale, Adjutant 3d Infantry, to be Captain, March 2, 1885, vice Hughes, who resigns his line commission, only.

2d Lieutenant Micah J. Jenkins, 4th Cavalry, to be 1st Lieutenant, March 2, 1885, vice Dorst, promoted.

#### TRANSFER.

2d Lieutenant Richard B. Paddock, from the 13th Infantry to the 6th Cavalry, February 26, 1885, vice Gatewood, promoted.

*EXPIRED BY CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITATION MARCH 4, 1885.*

The promotion of 1st Lieutenant James F. Simpson, 3d Cavalry, to be Captain, to rank from November 26, 1884, vice Monahan, retired from active service.

The promotion of 2d Lieutenant George H. Morgan, 3d Cavalry, to be 1st Lieutenant, to rank from November 26, 1884, vice Simpson, promoted.

#### CASUALTIES.

Captain Edward M. Heyl, 4th Cavalry, resigned March 2, 1885 (his regimental commission, only).

Captain Robert P. Hughes, 3d Infantry, resigned March 2, 1885 (his regimental commission, only).

#### Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

By direction of the President a G. C.-M. is appointed to meet in Washington, March 11, 1885. Detail: Major-Generals Winfield S. Hancock and John M. Schofield; Brig.-Generals Oliver H. Howard, Alfred H. Terry, Christopher C. Augur; Robert Macfeely, Comy.-Gen. of Subsistence; William B. Rochester, Paym.-Gen.; Samuel B. Holabird, Q. M. Gen.; Robert Murray, Surg.-Gen., and John Newton, Chief of Engrs.; Colonels George L. Andrews, 25th Inf.; Wesley Merritt, 5th Cav., and Henry M. Black, 23d Inf., and Capt. John W. Clous, 24th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O., March 3, H. Q. A.)

At Fort Niobrara, Neb., March 10. Detail: Capt. William B. Bisbee and Gerhard L. Luhn, 4th Inf.; Capt. Albert E. Woodson and 1st Lieut. Robert London, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Lewis Merriam, 4th Inf., and 2d Lieut. James V. S. Paddock, 5th Cav., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 16, March 4, D. Platte.)

At Fort Walla Walla, W. T., March 3, for the trial of 1st Lieut. William C. Muhlenberg, 2d Inf. Detail: Col. John P. Hatch, 2d Cav.; Major Daniel R. Larner, Paym.; Capts. Aug. H. Bainbridge and Gilbert S. Carpenter, 14th Inf.; Capt. James N. Wheeler, 2d Cav.; Capt. Chandler P. Eakin, 1st Art.; Capts. Thomas F. Tobey and Samuel McComine, 14th Inf.; Capts. Eli L. Huggins and William C. Rawolle and 1st Lieut. Frederick W. Kingsbury, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Edward Everitt, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. John V. White, 1st Art., and Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, 5th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 30, Feb. 21, D. Columbia.)

At Fort Concho, Tex., March 5. Detail: Capt. Clayton Hale, 16th Inf.; Capt. J. A. Finley, Asst. Surg.; Capt. C. H. Noble, 1st Lieuts. William Lassiter and C. R. Tyler, 2d Lieuts. W. K. Wright and J. T. Anderson, 16th Inf., and 1st Lieut. T. W. Morrison, 16th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 22, March 2, D. Tex.)

At Fort Adams, R. I., March 10. Detail: Capts. Edward Field, Arthur Morris, and J. W. Roder, 4th Art.; Asst. Surg. J. M. Banister, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieuts. R. P. Strong and S. W. Taylor, and 2d Lieut. Stephen M. Foote, 4th Art., and 1st Lieut. L. H. Walker, 4th Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 40, March 7, D. East.)

At Fort Grant, A. T., March 10, for the trial of 1st Lieut. G. F. Chase, 3d Cav. Detail: Col. W. R. Shafer, 1st Inf.; Lieut.-Col. G. A. Forsyth, 4th Cav.; Major C. H. Carlton, 3d Cav.; Major E. B. Beaumont and Capt. Wirt Davis, 4th Cav.; Capt. W. N. Tisdall, 1st Inf.; Capt. H. W. Lawton, 4th Cav.; Capt. G. A. Drew, 3d Cav.; Capt. Allen Smith, 4th Cav., and 1st Lieut. J. H. Dorst, 4th Cav., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 21, March 2, D. Ariz.)

At Fort Lowell, A. T., March 6. Detail: Lieut.-Col. G. A. Forsyth, 4th Cav.; Major C. H. Carlton, 3d Cav.; Capt. Wirt Davis, 4th Cav.; Capt. L. O. Parker, 1st Inf.; Capt. J. W. Martin, 1st Lieut. S. A. Mason, and 2d Lieut. J. B. Erwin, 4th Cav., and 1st Lieut. W. E. Hopkins, Asst. Surg., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 21, March 2, D. Ariz.)

#### Army Boards.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Col. Alexander McD. Cook and Major Edward G. Bush, 6th Inf.; Surg. Frank Meacham; Capts. James W. Powell, Jr., and Jeremiah P. Schindel, 6th Inf., will convene at Fort Douglas, Utah, March 18, 1885, to examine into the claims and qualifications for promotion

astronomical observations taken in 1884 at the field observatory at Willet's Point. The work was conducted under the supervision of Captain P. M. Price, Corps of Engineers, who also revised the computations.

**Transfer of the 3d and 10th Cavalry.**—In S. O. 23 of March 4, General Stanley, Commanding Dept. of Texas, directs that the troops now at Forts Concho, Stockton, and Camp Pena Colorado, concentrate at Fort Davis, and with the headquarters and troops at the latter post proceed on the command reaching Camp Rice, it will be joined by Troop I. From the Dept. of Texas the 10th regiment will be supplied to Deming, N. M., and the 3d regiment from that point to its stations. 1st Lieutenant W. V. Richards, R. Q. M., 16th Infantry, is designated as quartermaster of the outgoing and incoming forces, under instructions through the Chief Quartermaster. A. A. Surgeon S. M. Finley, is designated as medical officer, to accompany the 10th regiment to Deming, and the 3d from that point. All regimental and troop baggage, not essential to the march—inclusive of regimental and troop libraries—and the authorized allowance of officers' baggage, will, as far as practicable, be shipped by rail to points nearest to the new stations of the headquarters and troops. Tentage will be allowed as follows: Each field officer, 1 wall tent; to every two other officers, 1 wall tent; to every two enlisted men, 1 shelter tent. Baggage of officers, for the march, must not exceed field allowance, and mess outfits must be reduced to the lowest practicable limit. The comdg. officer, Fort Clark, will send one officer and ten men to Camp Pena Colorado, to take charge until arrival of a troop of the 3d Cavalry and one officer and ten men for a similar purpose to Camp Rice, Texas.

#### DEPARTMENT NEWS.

##### Dept. of the Columbia.—Brig. Gen. N. A. Miles.

Major W. A. Jones, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., leaves Portland with a force of men to survey Priest's Rapids on the Columbia River, about 200 miles above The Dalles.

Major J. W. McMurray, U. S. A., Engineer Officer of the Department, is pushing forward work on the new drainage system at Vancouver Barracks.

##### Department of Arizona.—Brig.-Gen. Geo. Crook.

The Arizona Miner says: "Writs of injunction have been issued restraining Captain Emmet Crawford, 3d Cavalry, commanding at San Carlos, from further interference with the rights of citizens, whom he claims, are on the reservation. The trouble grows out of orders issued that all stock must be removed from the reservation. Plaintiffs claim that the military survey does not establish a boundary, as Congress enacted that surveys of the Indian reservations shall be by the Land Department. Captain Crawford has been cited to appear before the District Court of Globe, and show cause why the retaining order should not be made perpetual."

A despatch of March 9 from Tucson says: "A writ of restitution issued in behalf of Mr. Bieger, recently summarily evicted from the Papago reservation, was resisted by a squad of eight soldiers, who threatened to shoot the Sheriff who went to serve the document. The writ was finally served on Col. Forsyth and Lieut. Mason, under whose order soldiers were detailed for this duty. The arrest of the soldiers on a charge of resisting an officer and contempt of court has been ordered to-day. The facts have been telegraphed to Secretary Lamar, requesting that troops be withdrawn."

##### Division of the Missouri.—Maj. Gen. Schofield.

The Division of the Missouri feels lonely, bereft for a time of four out of its five general officers, Schofield, Howard, Terry and Augur, who are members of the Hazen Court-martial.

The Oklahoma boomers are resting on their oars and awaiting advices from their representatives in Washington. In the meantime Gen. Hatch and his troopers are watchful and prepared for all contingencies.

Gen. Hatch received two telegrams on Thursday, one from the Secretary of War directing him to report the exact condition of affairs, and another from Camp Russell, Indian Territory, stating that 800 boomers from Texas and Arkansas are moving westward across the Sac and Fox reservations. The General thereupon issued orders that they be turned back and conducted off the Government lands. The cabinet discussed Oklahoma affairs on Thursday.

##### Dept. of the Platte—Brig. Gen. O. O. Howard.

A new wagon road from the Union Pacific Railroad to Fort McKinney is contemplated, Rawlins being the initial point. The present line of communication from Rock Creek is 250 miles long, full of bad cañons, and is now "snowed in" and impassable. The new route is shorter, and said to be a natural wagon road and open at all times of the year. Much dissatisfaction exists at Fort McKinney at the present delay in obtaining their supplies, as much as sixty days being taken up by the wagon trains between the railroad and the post.

##### Dept. of Texas.—Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley.

Gen. Stanley is said to have perfected arrangements whereby a continuous line of pickets, composed exclusively of U. S. soldiers, will be posted along the Rio Grande at the northernmost point of the border, and extending at short intervals south to the mouth of the river. Gen. Stanley says that with this new system of outposts and the volunteer aid of Texas residents, rapine, murder, and theft will become rare crimes on the border.

Gen. Stanley has made all his arrangements for the early departure of the 10th Cavalry for Arizona and the incoming of the 3d Cavalry.

##### Dept. of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. C. C. Augur.

Fort Leavenworth has organized a base ball nine, and expects a good summer's record.

##### Dept. of the East.—Major Gen. W. S. Hancock.

Dennis Kelly, late ordnance sergeant, U. S. A., sentenced, as we noted last week, to 18 months in Portland Jail, for shooting young Mr. Smith at Fort Popham, has been granted a writ of error by Judge Colt and admitted to bail to appear at the April Term of the Circuit Court at Portland. Mr. Kelly, in the meantime, has resumed his residence at Hunnewell's Point, Me.

#### LATE ARMY ORDERS.

The resignation of 2d Lieutenant V. E. Stolbrand, 13th Infantry, now under charges for duplication of pay accounts, is accepted, to take effect March 10, 1885. (S. O. H. Q. A., March 11.)

A Board of Medical Officers, to consist of Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Brown, and Majors A. Heger and J. H. Janeway, will meet in New York April 6, for examination of Assistant Surgeons for promotion and of candidates for admission to Medical Department. (S. O. H. Q. A., March 10.)

Surgeon C. R. Greenleaf and Captain C. A. Booth, A. Q. M., are detailed members of the G. C. M., at Columbus Barracks, Ohio. (S. O. H. Q. A., Mar. 10.)

Captain W. R. Parnell, 1st Cavalry, will report for examination by Retiring Board at Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. H. Q. A., March 10.)

Captain H. B. Freeman, 7th Infantry, now at Zanesville, Ohio, at expiration of sick leave, will report at Columbus Barracks for temporary duty to conduct recruits to Department of the Platte and then join his company. (S. O. H. Q. A., March 10.)

Leave for three months is granted Lieut. P. H. Ray, 8th Infantry. (S. O. H. Q. A., March 13.)

The sick leave of Lieut. W. L. Carpenter, 9th Infantry, is further extended two months. (S. O. H. Q. A., March 13.)

Lieutenant C. D. Cowles, 23d Infantry, is relieved as member and detailed J. A. of G. C. M. at David's Island. (S. O. H. Q. A., March 13.)

Post Chaplain J. A. Potter, recently appointed, will report to Commanding General Department of Dakota for assignment to duty. (S. O. H. Q. A., March 13.)

Sergeant Albert Kehrl, Battery G, 3d Artillery, is hereby appointed Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant, to date from March 1, 1885. (Reg. O. Mar. 10. A. G. C. M. will meet at Fort Trumbull, Conn., March 17. Detail: Lieut.-Col. H. W. Closson, 5th Art.; Surgeon W. C. Spencer, M. D.; Major A. C. M. Pennington, Captains Harry C. Cushing and Eugene A. Baucroft, 1st Lieutenant C. D. Parkhurst and 2d Lieutenant C. L. Correll, 4th Artillery, members, and 2d Lieutenant W. Fish, J. A. (S. O. 54, D. East, March 13.)

#### NOMINATIONS TO THE SENATE.

March 13, 1885.

Inspector General's Department—Col. Nelson H. Davis to be Inspector General, with the rank of Brig. Gen., March 11, 1885, vice Sacket, deceased. Lieutenant-Col. Absalom Baird to be Inspector General, with rank of Colonel, March 11, vice Davis, appointed Brig. Gen. Major R. P. Hughes to be Inspector Gen., with rank of Lieut.-Col., March 11, vice Baird, promoted.

#### COURTS-MARTIAL AT FORT LEAVENWORTH

Before a G. C. M. which met at Fort Leavenworth, of which Major John C. Bates, 20th Infantry, was president, was tried 2d Lieutenant William English, 17th U. S. Infantry.

Two specifications under the first charge allege two offences in proof of the charge, which is that of absence without leave.

Charge II. Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. Under this charge there are eight specifications. The first is as follows:

In this: that he, 2d Lieutenant William English, 17th U. S. Infantry, being stationed at the post of Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, did, during the months of October, November and December, 1884, by his publicly known intimacy in the city of Leavenworth, Kansas, with a prostitute of said city, known as one May Sloan, give occasion for his name to be published in scandalous and disgraceful connection with that of the said woman in the St. Louis *Daily Globe Democrat* (a widely circulated daily newspaper published and issued at St. Louis, Mo.), in an article which appeared in that paper on Dec. 4, 1884, and which was in part as follows:

"The Sequel of Sin."

"LEAVENWORTH, KAN., Dec. 3.—May Sloan, the keeper of a house of ill-fame in this city, attempted to commit suicide at an early hour this morning by taking laudanum."

"Again she began a life of shame and made numerous acquaintances, but none of them dangerous until recently, when she became attached to a very fashionable young lieutenant named English, stationed at Fort Leavenworth. He was very devoted, and supplied everything in the line of luxuries or necessities. Everything ran along smoothly until recently, when she took a dose of rat poison, from the effect of which a stomach pump saved her. Her military lover was more attentive after that, and a second era of contentedness continued up to Sunday night, when they had another quarrel. A reconciliation had about been effected again, when the lover again grew jealous, and sent a note saying he knew all and they must part."

The other specifications allege frequent occasions of scandalous conduct with the woman Sloan; that the accused acted as her business agent; travelled with her as man and wife, on one occasion registering under the assumed name of A. C. Dupont and wife, and that he acted as a procurer for her, etc.

He was found guilty of the first specification, first charge, except as to date; not guilty of the second specification, and guilty of the first charge. He was found guilty of the essential portions of the specifications of the second charge, and guilty of the second charge, and sentenced to be dismissed the service of the United States, the sentence being approved by the President to date from March 11, 1885. (G. C. M. O. 23, H. Q. A., March 2, 1885.)

By the same court 1st Lieutenant Jacob R. Pierce, 24th U. S. Infantry, was found guilty of: Charge I. Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. Charge II. Making and causing to be presented false and fraudulent claims against the United States, in violation of the 60th Article of War, and guilty of two specifications under each charge, which allege the raising of money on duplicate pay accounts, one of which was paid by the paymaster. The accused pleaded guilty of the facts set forth in the specifications, but not guilty of any criminality alleged therein, and not guilty of charges 1 and 2. The court found him guilty, and sentenced him "to be dismissed the service of the United States," which

was approved by the President, to take effect March 11, 1885. (G. C. M. O. 23, H. Q. A., March 2, 1885.)

Before a G. C. M. at Fort Leavenworth of which Major J. J. Upham, 5th Cavalry, was President, was tried 2d Lieutenant Alvarado M. Fuller, 2d Cavalry. Charge I. "Absence without leave, etc." Charge II. "Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." He was found guilty of the first charge and not guilty of the second charge but guilty of "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." The specifications, as modified by the findings, allege association with improper women in a public place where he was known as an Army officer; accompanying Lieut. English to St. Joseph, Mo., with such women, etc.

The Court sentenced him "to forfeit to the United States fifty dollars per month of his pay for six months; to be confined to the limits of his post for the same period, and to be reduced three files in rank, his name to appear in his regiment in the Army Register next after that of Second Lieutenant Guy Carlton, 2d Cavalry."

The reviewing authority Brig. General C. C. Augur, approves the proceedings, findings, and sentence and remarks:

"The Department Commander is, however, unable to concur with the Court in its opinion that many of the acts and their purpose, as alleged in the first seven of the specifications to the second charge, are not more fully exhibited in proof than the findings affirm; and, in general, he is constrained to regard the estimate placed by the Court upon the culpability of the accused as altogether too lenient. The sentence will be duly executed; that portion imposing confinement, will be carried into effect under the direction of the commanding officer of Fort Leavenworth, Kansas." (G. C. M. O., Dept. Missouri, Feb. 19, 1885.)

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### FORT ASSINNIBOINE, MONTANA.

We have had a very severe winter, the lowest point reached being fifty degrees below zero. It has scarcely been above the freezing point during the past three months; as a consequence we have not been called upon to perform much out door military duty. The cold mantle of ice and snow that surrounds us is not conducive to out door comforts, so we yield to the inevitable, perform such military duties as the company quarters will admit of, and spend the rest of the time trying to keep warm.

Spring will be with us in about two months and the usual rumors of changes will be heralded no doubt in advance. Our regiment, the Eighteenth foot, has been stationed here nearly six years, and during that time they have performed a vast amount of labor. We are (as a reference to the map will show) isolated as much, if not more, than any other post in the United States. We hope for a change. One tires of seven months winter, consequently we are anxious that the powers that be will look on our case with favor, and send us to a better climate, a land of summer skies and balmy breezes. Montana zephyrs that fan our cheeks at the rate of fifty miles an hour are delightful, but we can forego such pleasures for the present.

We have delightful society at this post; the gentlemen are all amiable fellows, the married ladies are charming, and the young ladies, well, they would entice a hermit from his cell, and compel his admiration. Two germenans have been given during the season, and were all that could be desired. The ladies made the favors, many of which were beautiful in design and artistically painted by our home artists. Our dramatic society has thus far produced only one play, "Dollars and Cents;" it was a decided success. Another one is being rehearsed entitled "Our Boys," and will be put on the stage March 4, and we predict for it a decided hit. Our amateurs are very enthusiastic and painstaking and thus far only very select performances have been produced.

The enlisted men have displayed considerable talent in minstrel performances, and also in amateur theatricals, all of which have been duly appreciated.

Captain Thos. J. Lloyd of ours left a few days ago for the land where all good things come from. He goes to the State where swift justice is meted out to offenders, i. e., New Jersey, and will be absent four months. We hope his Eastern friends will see to it that he has a splendid time; he is a favorite of ours and deserves a rest and a jolly good time. A warm welcome will be accorded him on his return to us.

The principal topic of interest that claims our attention at present is the bill now pending to open a large part of the Indian reservation to settlement. It will bring civilization within a few miles of our post and open up competition in trade, all of which must be for our benefit if we remain here.

#### BLACKFOOT.

The following claims for longevity pay under the Morton decision were settled by the Second Comptroller of the Treasury during the current week:

Budd, O. W., Capt. 4th Cav.	36.68
Chase, Daniel, Major, retired	2,419.78
Floyd, Daniel H., Capt. A. Q. M.	595.59
Jones, Wm. A., Major Engrs.	681.38
Mitcham, Orin B., 1st Lieut. Ord.	574.26
Marshall, Wm. L., Capt. U. S. Engrs.	520.90
Mills, A. L., 2d Lt. 1st Cav.	495.42
McCarthy, Danl. E., 2d Lt. 12th Inf.	324.48
McClellan, John, 1st Lt. 5th Art.	305.97
Sprague, Wellington G., Capt. U. S. A.	10.44
Gardiner, Asa B., Major and J. A. U. S. A.	16.80
Murray, Arthur, 1st Lt. 1st Art.	535.52
Cuyler, Jas. W., Major Engrs.	418.37
Dyer, Alex. B., 1st Lt. and Adj't. 4th Art.	498.85
Munford, Thos. S., 1st Lt. R. Q. M., 13th U. S. Inf.	429.50
Patterson, Thos. C., 1st Lt. 1st Art.	364.38
Burton, Geo. H., Capt. 21st Inf.	543.45

The days of the meeting of the Cabinet now are Tuesday and Thursday.

Capt. Culion, of the Marine Corps, passed through Washington, March 12, en route to the West.

Acting Judge Advocate General Lieber has concluded his review of the record in the Court-martial of Lieut. Jouett, 10th Cav., tried for irregularities in the disbursement of public funds, and the papers are now before the President.

Medical Director A. L. Gilson, U. S. A., writes a letter "to the public" condemning the exaggerated statements as to an altercation between his son and Mr. Gresham of the War Department.

## THE NAVY.

## NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

## N. Atlantic Station—Act. R.-Adm. J. E. Jouett.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Lewis Clark. At New Orleans, La.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Theo. F. Kane. Sailed from New Orleans, La., March 5, for Aspinwall, on account of disturbances there.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Gilbert C. Wiltsie. Left New Orleans, La., March 5, for Guatemala.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Oscar F. Stanton. At New Orleans, La. Rear Admiral Jouett was in Washington, March 11, and called on the Secretary of the Navy.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Frank Wildes. At New Orleans, La. Will visit Natchez and Vicksburg.

## South Atlantic Station.

NIPSC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. William S. Dana. Address mail, to care of U. S. Consul, Montevideo, Uruguay. At Montevideo, Uruguay, Jan. 8, 1885.

## European Station—Rear-Adm. Earl English.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. s. e. s.), (Capt. Edward E. Potter. Sailed from Tangier, Feb. 21 for Porto Grande, after investigating the affair of the imprisonment of two persons entitled to American protection. After this service she is to be the flagship of the South Atlantic Station, the Pensacola taking her place on the European Station.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. William R. Bridgeman. Arrived at Porto Grande, Cape Verde, Jan. 8. Will return to the Congo.

QUINNEAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow. At Villefranche. Was to sail March 1 for Leghorn, where she will go into the dry dock for examination.

## Pacific Station—Rear-Adm. J. H. Upshur.

The Post-office address of the vessels of the Pacific Station is care of U. S. Consul at Panama, unless otherwise noted. Letters directed to Callao are delayed in the Post-office.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Captain Geo. H. Perkins, commanding. At Valparaiso, Chili, Jan. 8, 1885. Going to Honolulu, as ordered by telegram Feb. 9.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Yates Stirling. Arrived at Auckland, New Zealand, Dec. 26, 1884. Expected to sail for Val Diria, Chili, Jan. 13, 1885.

LACKAWANNA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Capt. Augustus P. Cooke. Arrived at Acapulco Feb. 10, and sailed the 14th for San Francisco, Cal.

A despatch from San Francisco, Cal., March 12, 1885, says the United States man-of-war Lackawanna arrived here to-day from Acapulco. She reports having had twelve cases of yellow fever on board during the passage, two of which proved fatal. The victims were Owen Griffith, barber, and Wm. Wilde, sailor.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Comdr. Henry L. Johnson. Used as a storehouse at Coquimbo, Chili.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 3 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. At Sitka, Alaska. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Chas. S. Norton. At Callao, Jan. 11, 1885.

WACHUSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Alfred T. Mahan. Left Callao, Peru, March 5, for San Francisco, Cal., via Panama. Will probably go out of commission on arriving at Mare Island.

## Asiatic Station—Act. Rear-Adm. J. L. Davis.

Vessel with (+), address, Mail, to care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan

ALERT, + 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. At Canton, China, Jan. 8, 1885.

ENTERPRISE, + 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Albert S. Barker. Left Shanghai, China, Jan. 1, 1885, for Chefoo.

JUNIATA, + 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Purnell F. Harington. At Foo Choo, Jan. 8, 1885.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller commanding. Left Norfolk, March 7, for the Asiatic Station.

MONOCACY, + 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Francis J. Higgins. Arrived at Shanghai, Dec. 31, 1884, for repairs.

OSSIPPEE, + 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlenney. At Chemulpo, Corea, early in January. Expected to convey Minister Foote to Nagasaki, and then go back to Corea.

PALOS, + 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. At New Chwang, China, Jan. 10, where she will winter.

TRENTON, + 3d rate, 10 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Robt. L. Phythian. At Nagasaki, Japan, Jan. 10, 1885. To leave on the 13th for Woosung, China.

## Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander Charles V. Gridley. At Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va. Repairs will be completed about middle of April.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Captain Allen V. Reed. Gunnery ship. Address, Foot of West 27th Street, New York, Station E.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Silas W. Terry. At Norfolk, Va., undergoing repairs. Will be completed about middle of April.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. William H. Whiting. Training ship. At Norfolk, Va., undergoing repairs. Will be completed about middle of April.

## On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr., in command. At Washington, D. C. Ordered to be surveyed.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Penn.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain Lester A. Beardslee. Arrived at Aspinwall, March 7. Reports disturbance quelled, and no further need of American men-of-war. Had visited Kingston and Cartagena. Health of ship's company good.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. Address, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Surveying duty on Mexican and Central American Coasts. At Gulf of Nicoya, Costa Rica, Feb. 11; would conclude surveys March 30.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. At New York, foot of 2d Street and East River.

## Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Commander Frederick Rodgers. Receiving ship. At Mare Is. land, Cal.

SPEEDWELL, 4th rate, Lieut. C. M. McCarteney. At Norfolk, Va.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship. League Island, Pa.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. Receiving ship, Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns, Captain Robert Boyd. Receiving ship. At New York.

WYANDOTTE, 4th rate, 2 guns, Commander Richd. P. Leahy. Receiving ship at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

MAYFLOWER, Ensign George P. Blow. At Norfolk, Va.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

The iron-clads *Ajax*, *Catskill*, *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan* are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullian.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The *Vandalia* will not be ready for service before July 1, 1885.The *Tallapoosa* was taken out of dry dock at the Navy-yard, New York, on March 10.The *Date* has been condemned by the Inspection Board as unfit for further service. She will be stricken from the register, and will probably be sent to Washington and take the place of the *Wyandotte* as a receiving ship.It has been decided to send the *Pensacola*, now at Norfolk, Va., to the European Station as flagship, instead of to the South Atlantic Station, as was at first intended.In a letter to the *New York Times*, Paymaster Edward N. Whitehouse, U. S. N., says: "In your issue of to-day appears an excellent article on the 'Inspection of Provisions and Clothing' at this yard. I must beg you, however, to make a correction, and state that Pay Inspector Ambrose J. Clark, United States Navy, is in charge of the inspection, and to his zeal and energy it is largely due that the inspection has attained its present great efficiency. I have been only recently ordered to this Navy-yard, and was in charge during the temporary absence of Pay Inspector Clark."

THE Naval Clothing Board will submit its report to the Secretary of the Navy the latter part of next week. The most radical change is in the head-gear. We published some time ago a pattern of the new hat for seamen. The cap recommended for petty officers are regarded by those who have seen it as a great improvement in point of looks and comfort. Changes of some sort have been recommended in most every article of seamen's clothing. The most decided change is in the uniform for petty officers, the idea being to make the distinction between them and the ordinary seamen more marked.

THE sentence of the General Court-martial in the case of Ensign Henry B. Ashmore, U. S. Navy, is "To be suspended from rank and duty, on furlough pay, for two years and to retain his present number on the list of Ensigns."

JAMES GORDON BENNETT's yacht *Namouna* has been provided with one of the dense-air machines, which is able to produce one thousand pounds of ice per day. Yet it is so compact that it occupies a space only seven feet long, four wide and four high. The cold air above what is needed for making ice is used for cooling two refrigerator rooms, one of which holds the bulk of supplies in the hold and the other contains the temporary stock of provisions on the lower deck. The machine is worked with steam from the main boiler and has the advantage of being easily handled and taking up little room.

This paragraph has been sent to us since the death of Admiral Preble with this inquiry marked upon it in the handwriting of the Admiral: "Why should not our Navy cruisers be supplied with such a machine?"—EDITOR.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## Ordered.

MARCH 9.—Commodore A. H. McCormick, to duty as Inspector of Ordnance at the Navy-yard, Washington, March 10.

Chief Engineer John Van Hovenberg, to special duty connected with the Kunstadter Steaming Propeller experiments on the tug *Nina* at New York.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Samuel H. Dickson, to the Naval Academy.

MARCH 10.—Lieutenant Frank Courtis and Lieutenant Frank S. Hotchkiss, ordered to examination for promotion.

MARCH 11.—Lieutenant Mason A. Shufeldt, Ensigns Herman G. Dresel and Louis S. Van Duzer and Carpenter Josiah E. Keen, to the Omaha on March 25.

Boatassin John J. Killin, to the Omaha March 25.

MARCH 12.—Lieutenant Richard H. Townley and

Ensign Edwin A. Anderson, to the Pensacola March 20.

Lieutenant John J. Hunker, to the Michigan, as Executive.

MARCH 13.—Lieutenant Fidelio S. Carter, to duty on Coast Survey.

Lieutenant Lucien Flynn, to the training ship Jamestown.

## Detached.

MARCH 7.—Captain E. O. Matthews, as a member of the Torpedo Board and placed on waiting orders. Carpenter Charles H. Bogan has reported his return home, having been detached from the Wachsett January 29 last, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant Charles E. Fox has been continued on his present duties at Washington, D. C., until March 8, 1886.

Ensign W. S. Benson, from duty under the Advisory Board and ordered to duty at the Branch Hydrographic Office at Baltimore.

MARCH 9.—Commander C. F. Goodrich, as Inspector of Ordnance at the Navy-yard, Washington, on March 10, and ordered to report to the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance as Special Inspector of Ordnance.

Lieutenant John O. Nicolson, from the training ship Jamestown and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon John M. Edgar, from the receiving ship Franklin and ordered to the Pensacola March 20.

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. E. H. Harmon, from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Pensacola on March 20.

Passed Assistant Surgeon John W. Steele, from the Naval Hospital, New York, and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Howard E. Ames, from special duty at Baltimore, Md., and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, New York.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Frank Anderson, from duty at the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to duty at the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MARCH 10.—Commander Henry C. Taylor, from special duty at New York on April 15, and ordered to duty as member of the Board of Inspection and Survey.

Passed Assistant Engineer Warren B. Bayley from special duty in the Navy Department on March 13, and ordered to the Pensacola March 25.

MARCH 11.—Captain Henry L. Howison, as a member of the Board of Inspection and Survey March 16, and placed on waiting orders.

Commander Henry L. Johnson has reported his return home, having been detached from the command of the Monongahela, Pacific Station on the 22d of January last, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant Bradley A. Fiske, from duty in the Bureau of Ordnance and ordered to the Omaha March 25.

Lieutenant Charles M. McCarteney, from duty at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, and ordered to the Omaha March 25.

Lieutenant William H. Jaques, from the Navy-yard, New York, and other duties and ordered to the Omaha March 25.

Ensign Charles H. Harlow, from special duty at the Smithsonian Institution and ordered to the Omaha March 25.

Ensign Guy W. Brown, from the receiving ship Franklin and ordered to the Omaha March 25.

Assistant Engineer Joseph L. Wood, from the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to the Pensacola March 20.

Assistant Engineer Charles E. Rommell from the Bureau of Steam Engineering and ordered to the Pensacola March 20.

Gunner George P. Cushman, from the receiving ship Franklin and ordered to the training ship Portsmouth.

Gunner Cornelius Cronin, from the training ship Portsmouth and placed on waiting orders.

MARCH 12.—Lieutenant Samuel L. Graham, from the Hydrographic Office March 17, and ordered to take charge of the Branch Hydrographic Office in Baltimore, Md., March 18.

Lieutenant Charles A. Adams, from the Michigan and ordered to the Pensacola March 20.

Lieutenant Lewis E. Bixler, from the Hydrographic Office on March 30, and ordered to the Pensacola March 31.

Lieutenant Horace P. McIntosh, from the Hydrographic Office and ordered to the Pensacola March 20.

Lieutenant C. McR. Winslow, from the Despatch and ordered to the Pensacola March 20.

Lieutenant Fidelio S. Carter, from the training ship New Hampshire and placed on waiting orders.

Ensign Harold H. Eames, from the receiving ship Wabash and ordered to the Pensacola March 20.

Ensign James G. Doyle, from the Branch Hydrographic Office, Philadelphia, and ordered to the Pensacola March 20.

Ensign George P. Blow, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, March 19, and ordered to the Pensacola March 20.

Ensign Philip R. Alger, from the Bureau of Ordnance and ordered to the Pensacola March 20.

Passed Assistant Engineer Stacy Potts, from the Bureau of Steam Engineering and ordered to the Pensacola March 25.

Gunner James Nash, from the receiving ship Wabash March 20 and ordered to the training ship Saratoga March 25.

MARCH 13.—Ensign Philip R. Alger, from duty in Bureau of Ordnance and ordered to the Pensacola March 20.

Surgeon J. W. Ross, from the Lackawanna and ordered to report at Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, New York, for treatment.

## Commissioned.

Passed Assistant Engineer Nathan B. Clark, retired list, to be a Chief Engineer on the retired list from March 3, 1885.

## Leave.

Granted Lieutenant Karl Rohrer for six months from March 15, with permission to leave the United States.

The leave of Chaplain George A. Crawford is extended six months from April 5 next.

## Sick Leave.

Mate A. P. Bashford, granted sick leave for two months.

## CASUALTIES

Deaths in the Navy of the United States, reported to the Surgeon-General for the week ending March 11, 1885:

W. A. Cook, 3d Class Apprentice, March 2, U. S. S. New Hampshire, Newport, R. I.  
George Washington Anderson, seaman, March 5, Naval Hospital, Washington City.

## MARINE CORPS.

The leave of Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Brown has been extended one week, from March 9.

2d Lieutenant T. G. Fillette, to Marine Barracks, Portsmouth.

## Changes on the European Station.

Naval Cadet John B. Jackson, detached from the Lancaster and ordered to the Quinnebaug on the 9th of February.

Naval Cadets S. Dana Greene, G. W. Street, G. M. von Schrader and A. B. Legaré, detached from the Lancaster and ordered to return and report to the Superintendent of the Naval Academy May 1.

Naval Cadets William J. Baxter, William F. Darrah, Harry George, A. S. Halstead, A. P. Agee and R. H. Woods, detached from the Kearsarge and ordered to report to the Superintendent of the Academy May 1.

## FROM THE EUROPEAN STATION.

A CORRESPONDENT of the JOURNAL writing from Gibraltar says:

The Lancaster left Villefranche Feb. 9 for Gibraltar and the Congo, but the Quinnebaug will remain until the end of the month.

No other men-of-war have been in the harbor during the winter. A transport landed Lord Ripon here on his return from India.

The officers of the Lancaster gave a final reception on Feb. 7. These receptions on board the flagship of the squadron have been one of the attractions of Nice for many years.

The Right Reverend H. B. Whipple, D. D., Bishop of Minnesota, preached on board the flagship on Feb. 8, delivering an able and a very interesting sermon which was much enjoyed by officers and men.

Rear Admiral Chas. H. Baldwin, U. S. N., (retired) and ex-Paymaster-General James H. Watmough, U. S. N., (retired) are staying at the Cosmopolitan, formerly the "Chauvain."

Naval Cadet Thos. H. Gignilliat and Pay Clerk Geo. W. Foreman of the Quinnebaug were sent home on recommendation of a Board of Medical Survey. Naval Cadet John B. Jackson was transferred from the Lancaster to the Quinnebaug on Feb. 9. Naval Cadets Greene, Von Schrader, Legaré and Street will be detached from the Lancaster at Gibraltar and ordered home for examination.

A Naval General Court-martial, of which Commander Ludlow was president and Capt. A. S. Taylor, Judge Advocate, met on the Quinnebaug on Feb. 28. Before this Court Ensign H. B. Ashmore pleaded guilty to the charge of being absent without leave. He was detached from the Quinnebaug and ordered to the Lancaster under arrest. He will go home from Gibraltar. The sentence of the Court has not been promulgated.

It may interest some of the readers of the JOURNAL to know that although a letter was sent to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy from the Grand Hotel at Nice on Jan. 2, purporting to be signed by one

"Sanford," yet no person of that name has been at the Grand Hotel this season. The Secretary's letter addressed to the said "Sanford" still waits a claimant at the hotel. The Lancaster left Gibraltar Feb. 19 for Tangier to inquire into the arrest and detention of the agents of Messrs. Howland and Co., of New York, in violation of treaty stipulation. Sailed from Tangier Feb. 21, for Tenerife, Porto Grande, Porto Praya, Sierra Leone, Monrovia, Fernando Po and the Congo.

## NAVY GENERAL ORDERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Washington, Feb. 16, 1885.

G. O. No. 33.

By the act of Congress approved Jan. 30, 1885, it is "Provided, that all enlisted men and boys in the Navy, attached to any United States vessel or station and doing duty thereon, and naval cadets, shall be allowed a ration or commutation thereof in money, under such limitations and regulations as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe."

The U. S. Navy Ration Regulations, with allowances and requisition tables, printed Nov. 11, 1884, issued by the Paymaster General and approved by the Department, are, by authority conferred by the act of Congress of Jan. 30, 1885, hereby reaffirmed and ordered to be enforced at all naval stations and upon all United States naval vessels in commission.

Commanders of squadrons, and of vessels acting singly, will hereafter cause requisitions for provisions to be made by the proper pay officer upon the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing at least once in six months, and oftener if necessary, for the supply of anticipated needs of such squadron or vessel, and accompany the same with information where and when such supplies will most conveniently, expeditiously and safely reach them.

All officers in command of naval vessels and stations, and all pay officers on duty, will report the receipt of the U. S. Ration Regulations above-mentioned, and the receipt of this order, and where the said Regulations have not already been adopted they will be enforced from the first of the month succeeding the receipt of this order.

All previous orders and ration regulations inconsistent with this order and U. S. Navy Ration Regulations, dated Nov. 11, 1884, are hereby rescinded.

The following particulars relating to the subject of this order are published for the general information of the service and the guidance of those immediately concerned.

A board of officers was convened on the 21 of Jan., 1884, to consider various questions regarding the Navy ration.

Enquiries, touching every phase of the questions considered, were made of the most experienced officers and medical experts, the investigations extending over several months.

Such additions to the variety of food have been made, as, in the opinion of the Department, are justified by law.

The board recommended the establishment of a school of instruction for cooks, and the limitation of commutation to the proportion allowed in the new ration regulations. For the purpose of carrying into further effect the recommendations of the board, commanding officers of all receiving and training ships will report to the Department for consideration such plans as they may deem best for employment and instruction of cooks in the Navy.

The ration is not a part of the pay, but is a limited allowance by Government, under certain conditions defined by law, to the officers and enlisted men of the Service, as a military necessity.

In order that wastefulness and loss from deterioration of food supplied by age, shall be avoided, and that the naval service shall at all times be prepared to utilize the ration, it is important that the rations provided by law shall be issued in kind, whenever practicable.

Commutation of the ration by the enlisted men is not a right, but an allowance granted only by Executive authority.

Money paid to enlisted men for the commutation of rations is taken from the appropriation "Provisions," and should never be diverted to enhance the wages of cooks or other persons in the Navy. Commutation should be permitted only upon the distinct understanding that the money accruing therefrom shall be expended for the procurement of articles of food not provided by law and deemed necessary for the health and comfort of the enlisted men, and, as the U. S. Navy Ration is believed by competent authority to be, in the chemical and physical values of the foods which it comprises, "amply sufficient for all demands that may be made upon it under varying circumstances," commutation should be limited.

WM. E. CHANDLER, Secretary of the Navy.

The "Date of Precedence List," as it stands printed in the annual edition of the Navy Register of Jan., 1885, is hereby established as the correct list from which the length of service of the officers of the Navy shall be estimated in determining their precedence, under existing law; and all lists of officers in other parts of the Register have been arranged to conform to the "Date of Precedence List." (G. O. No. 33, Navy Dept., Feb. 17, 1885.)

## U. S. NAVY REGULATION CIRCULAR NO. 42.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Washington, Feb. 12, 1885.

Publishes letter of the 2d Comptroller of the Treasury, dated Jan. 27, 1885, together with nine forms for vouchers, reported by him under section 273 of the Revised Statutes, to be used in disbursing the public moneys by the Navy Department. The various bureaus of the Department will be guided by these forms in preparing blanks for vouchers, and adopt them for use in ordinary cases.

## ADMIRAL CASE TO SECRETARY WHITNEY.

NO. 16 CATHERINE STREET,  
NEWPORT, R. I., March 9, 1885.

SIR: The following is in answer to a letter addressed to me on March 3 by the Hon. Wm. E. Chandler, then Secretary of the Navy, in continuation of his argument abridging the "right of petition." I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's letter to me of March 3 in reply to my letter of Feb. 20, and will endeavor to answer it as briefly as possible to meet the new and reiterated points contained therein. The Department should have no cause to think from my whole record that my argument would be any other than it is. Navy officers as a rule are always obedient to law and always jealous of any abridgment or infringement of the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution, and especially so of the right of petition, free and unabridged, as contested for so long and so successfully by the late John Quincy Adams in the House of Representatives. The surrender of a right must be done by the party most interested, and not by the assumption of its having been surrendered by argument of or deductions from law by another. There is nothing which I can find or have ever heard of in the Constitution or statutes of the United States which requires a person to surrender his civil rights by accepting service in the land or naval forces of the United States, except the single right of "Trial by Jury" referred to in the 5th Amendment to the Constitution. This stands alone, and surely if the surrender of any other rights had been required, and especially that of parting with a birthright for a mess of pottage, they would have been mentioned. The Constitution gives power to Congress by Sec. VIII to make laws, and by Article 13 of this section "To make rules for the government of the land and naval forces." On this Article is based the argument of the Department to support the assumption of surrender of civil rights by persons entering the military or naval service, and to authorize the Department to abridge the right of petition, all of which is in violation of the 1st Amendment of the Constitution, which reads that even Congress "shall make no law" which interferes with the right of petition, etc., etc., etc. I am no lawyer, but I have always heard that the last act or ordinance in regard to a law governed all preceding acts. If this is so, then it would seem that there is no cause for further argument as the amendment is subsequent to Sec. VIII of the Constitution. In the foregoing, not only every retired officer, but every other officer or person employed in the naval service is directly interested, the officers of the active list more particularly.

The 2d and 3d paragraphs can be covered by one reply—implicit obedience to lawful orders. Every officer understands and cannot plead ignorance of the penalty of a failure to do, for on service afloat he hears the laws for the better government of the Navy read to the assembled officers and crew once every month.

Among the laws to which the death penalty is attached is the second article which reads thus: "Or disobeys the lawful order of his superior officer." (The interlineation is mine.) There is no penalty for disobeying an illegal order, and hence the necessity for every person having the power to issue orders to be sure before issuing them that they cannot be questioned; when this is done there can be no fear of disobedience of an order, especially when given to the intelligent body of officers of which our Navy is composed. Implicit and intelligent obedience it seems to me is what our Government is aiming for by its efforts, by increased education, to develop the reasoning faculties of the officers to the highest degree. Intelligence promotes obedience and the intelligence diffused among our countrymen by our system of public schools makes them as a class the most subordinate of all the people composing the crews of our ships and the most easily disciplined and governed. In paragraph 4 it is said: "You (I) did not specify the two cases within the last 23 years when the country might have been imperilled by officers under the doctrine of implicit obedience." I did not do so, because I believed them to be patent to every public person, military or political, who was familiar with the transactions in the country during that period, but I will do so now. The first, when it was proposed to our late and lamented President, Abraham Lincoln, to declare himself dictator; the second, when the late President Andrew Johnson, then in controversy with Congress, called by general order the attention of the officers of the Army and Navy to their oaths of office and to obey the orders of their Commander-in-Chief. This made a sensation under the circumstances connected with it throughout the country.

Paragraph 4 is closed thus: "As a matter of fact, the destruction of the nation in civil war was almost accomplished by the violation by U. S. military officers of their oaths of allegiance, and of their duties of obedience to the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the Union, and to his generals." Now, do the facts sustain this assertion? I think not! for, while most of the officers from the Southern States resigned their commissions and went with their States, there were enough left from the North and the South who were true to their oaths to save the country and they did save it. In regard to paragraph 5, I think you have misunderstood the application of what is said in my letter about the right to assemble with my fellow citizens, and that you will find the tenability of my position sustained in Title 70 of Chap. 7 of the Revised Statutes of the U. S., Sections 5510, 5528, 5529, 5530, 5531 and 5532; all relating to the suffrage by officers and all others in the military and naval service. The last clause of Section 5532 reads thus: "But nothing in these sections shall be construed to prevent any officer, soldier, sailor or marine from exercising the right of suffrage in any election district to which he may belong, if otherwise qualified according to the laws of the State in which he offers to vote." The right of suffrage carries the right to assemble

etc., for the selection of the candidates to be voted for; the right to petition, etc.

In regard to paragraph 6, you do not seem to be aware that assemblages of men for the redress of grievances are very frequent on board of ships-of-war when in commission. They come aft to the main-mast in a body or by delegation of the petty officers and oldest seamen and ask to see the Commanding Officer who always listens attentively to what they have to say and takes the steps necessary to meet them. These petitions usually represent grievances in regard to the issue to them of "poor clothing," "poor provisions," or for liberty to visit the shore. Officers never assemble on the quarter deck or anywhere else on board the ship for such purposes, but when they feel it necessary to appeal to the Navy Department, the Commander-in-Chief, or to Congress, their petitions or memorials are prepared and forwarded much in the same manner as those of the other people of the country. I have never known a petition or memorial to be refused reception.

In conclusion I have to say that after a service of 57 years in the Navy, 47 years on the active list and sometimes holding highly responsible positions, I consider myself able to give an opinion in regard to its discipline, and I do not think that the wisest plans to "improve and strengthen it" have always been taken.

Very respectfully,

A. LUDLOW CASE,  
Rear Admiral U. S. Navy.  
The Honorable WILLIAM C. WHITNEY,  
Secretary of the Navy.

## CIVIL ENGINEER PRINDLE.

NAVY YARD, BROOKLYN, March 10, 1885.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

DEAR SIR: A sensational item appeared in the New York Sun of Jan. 18 last, heralding an official investigation of the Yards and Dock Department, under my charge at this yard, with special reference to the disposition of two old sunken condemned dredges at auction sale under authority of the act of Aug. 5, 1882. In addition to the misstatements and gross inaccuracies respecting the purchase, cost, and condition of said dredges, the Sun reporter makes Commodore Chandler to say, among other things, that "there had been a particularly big job in this," etc., and, indeed, the tenor of the whole article seemed intended as a reflection upon the administration of my department, if not a prejudgment of the matter. Six days later this article was transferred entire to the columns of the JOURNAL without any inquiry as to the actual facts of the case, which I would have been glad to furnish.

The immediate causes of this formal investigation were the statements contained in two letters of Dec. 27 and Jan. 8 last, addressed by my chief clerk, B. F. Burtis, to Rear Admiral Nicholson, retired, who forwarded them to the chief of the bureau, by whom the board was at once ordered.

The board having concluded its labors after many days patient investigation, and the department having carefully considered its report, I now ask you to do me the justice to give the same publicity to this communication, including the following extracts from the department's letter to me concerning the results of this investigation.

Referring to Burtis's "statements and insinuations" the department says:

"Some of the most prominent of them are characterized by the board as loose and irresponsible allegations which have not been supported by any evidence, while others, obviously intended to convey the idea that you were knowingly and wilfully negligent in the discharge of your duties, are shown to have been wholly groundless." . . . . "The report of the board, based on the testimony of the clerk who received the deposit, corroborated by the paymaster's books, shows that this statement—that at the sale of the condemned dredger no deposit was made by the purchaser—"was absolutely false, and it would further appear that Mr. Burtis must either have known that it was so, or, in his eagerness to impeach the conduct of others, including yourself, assumed it to be true, without taking the trouble to ascertain, as he might have done, whether it was true or false. The same reckless disregard of the obligation which rests upon an accuser to take all reasonable means in his power to learn whether or not his supposed facts can be sustained by evidence, before he makes his accusation, appears in every part of this case. The board say in their report that 'no evidence has been presented to show that the sale of the dredger referred to was in any manner tainted by fraud.' . . . .

"So far as the department is able to discover, by collating the evidence, it would seem that in regard to the entire subject of needful dredging at the yard, the means best adapted to accomplish it and the action taken in regard to the dredger and other appliances found to be inadequate for the purpose, you exhibited a degree of official diligence and energy which deserves commendation rather than censure."

Referring to the charges implied or insinuated by Mr. Burtis, the department regards the results of the investigation as fully exonerating you from any complicity in or knowledge of any 'scheme' for either understating the cost of repairs made upon the dredging apparatus and plant, or for underrating the value thereof with view to having the same sold at a sacrifice, or for in any manner defrauding or overreaching the Government in the proceedings had before or after the condemnation of the dredge and other apparatus by a statutory board in April 1881."

F. C. PRINDLE, Civil Eng., U. S. N.

We are very glad of the opportunity to publish this letter. The paragraph referred to was copied from the New York Sun and credited to that paper, so that everyone might see the exact authority for the statements it contained.—EDITOR.

The marriage of Ensign William Stetson Hogg, U. S. N., to Miss Gertrude, daughter of Dr. Owens, of the Navy, took place quietly at the residence of the Doctor in Washington March 11. The ceremony was performed by Father Borland, of the Catholic Church. The members of the respective families were about the only persons present. Lt. W. S. Hughes, of the Navy, was best man, having gone on to Washington from Newport for the occasion. The bride received many handsome presents. They will make their home at the residence of the groom's father, Chief Clerk Hogg, of the Navy Department, and will be at home on Tuesdays hereafter to receive friends who may call.

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ALLAN RUTHERFORD,  
Rooms 98 and 99, Corcoran Bldg. Late 3d Auditor U. S. Treasury.

Washington, D. C.

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### OUR NEW SECRETARIES.

VERY little has occurred at the War and Navy Departments this week to indicate the change that has taken place in the heads of these Departments. The Secretaries took charge of their respective duties on Saturday last, with the other members of the Cabinet, and have since been engaged receiving callers and signing the necessary papers to keep the machinery of the Government in motion. All questions of importance, requiring a decision from the heads of the Departments, have been laid over for consideration when an opportunity is afforded for a better acquaintance with the affairs coming under his jurisdiction.

No changes of importance have yet been made in the clerical force of either the War or Navy Departments, and if any credence is to be placed in the reports one hears around the Departments none will be made, for some time at least. The efficient Chief Clerk of the War Department, Mr. JOHN TWEEDALE, it is understood, has been given to understand by Secretary ENDICOTT that his continuance in his present place is highly desirable. As to the genial Mr. HOGG, Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, no one expects for a moment that he will be disturbed. His long service in the Department alone would seem to be sufficient argument for his retention. The Navy Department without Mr. HOGG would be like a vessel without a rudder. The indications are that it is the purpose of the new Administration to reduce the number of civil employees, rather than to remove for the purpose of making new appointments. One Cabinet officer is accredited with the impression that there are too many clerks in his Department by at least 25 per cent.

We give here the clerical force of the eight bureaus of the Navy Department with the total amounts of appropriations allotted each bureau as an indication of the amount of work required for its disbursement.

	Clerks.	Salaries.	Approp.
Yards and Docks.....	6	\$8,800	\$284,000
Equipment.....	10	18,400	825,000
Navigation.....	7	9,800	110,000
Ordnance.....	4	5,800	215,000
Construction and Repair.....	5	7,800	1,700,000
Steam Engineering.....	5	4,600	2,400,000
Provisions and Clothing.....	12	16,200	1,100,000
Medicine and Surgery.....	5	7,000	85,000
Total.....	54	\$64,900	\$6,799,000

It is not yet apparent what effect the change in the departments will have on the matter of details in the Army and Navy, the Secretaries not having had time to form their conclusions. When the orders appeared early in the week relieving Lieut. JAMES A. BUCHANAN, 14th Inf., and Lieut. THOMAS C. DAVENPORT, 9th Cav., from duty in Washington and ordering them to join their regiments, the impression was at once created that Mr. ENDICOTT had set his foot down on the custom which has so long pre-

vailed of taking officers away from their regiments to perform less arduous duties at some desirable post, and as a consequence officers on special detail in Washington have been on the *qui vive* ever since. The detachment of these officers, however, has no special significance as it is understood that they were relieved at the instance of the Lieutenant-General who was opposed in the first place to their detail to Washington, but kept his own counsel when he learned that Secretary LINCOLN desired it.

As the basis of humor is a sense of the incongruous, in speech or act, the solemn bestowal of the Order of Christian heroes, St. MICHAEL and St. GEORGE, upon the Mudir of Dongola may be classed with unconscious acts of humor. As the *Army and Navy Gazette* shows, St. GEORGE, if the Mudir of Dongola ever heard of him at all, would be identified in the mind of the Mahomedan Puritan with the personality of a fakir held in reverence by the loathsome Copts, the lowest of the Christian dogs of Egypt; and of St. MICHAEL, the new K. C. M. G. would profess the most profound ignorance, if not dislike, as an infidel. The very idea of an Order of Knighthood is not in the Oriental mind. There is, perhaps, no more remarkable "plank" in the platform "on which the solid empire stands" than the belief that all people who on earth do dwell must look on persons and things from a British standpoint alone, and if they do not they must be made to; even at the expense of being blown from the mouth of a cannon, as were the Sepoys, whose horror of the fat of the animal whose flesh CHARLES LAMB would have chosen for his votive offering to the devil led them into rebellion.

SIR EDWARD REED recently startled the British Parliament with the statement that "I am prepared to demonstrate to any competent tribunal that there is not one of these ten ships, the latest added to the British Navy, that cannot either be capsized and sunk, or sunk without capsizing, without any shot or shell whatever being directed against those parts of the ship which are armored." It is a great pity that we cannot have in our House of Representatives some naval officer, or naval constructor, to worry with similar statements that body which, in naval matters, seems to combine optimism with incompetency. Naval officers, though they have, according to Mr. Chandler, parted with their rights of citizenship, are still permitted to vote, and are always welcome to do so; provided they vote the right ticket. How would it do for them to colonize in some locality and elect one of their number to Congress? But then it occurs to us that they might not be able to agree as to who that one should be; and, again, Congress might decline to be moved from its solid base, even though assailed by the facts and arguments and invectives of the most eloquent exponent of our naval needs that is to be found available.

THE British authorities have already adopted the project of a pipe line to carry water through the desert, which was first suggested by General E. L. MOLINEUX, and worked out as to details with the aid of Lieutenant E. L. ZALINSKI, 5th Artillery. We have a letter before us showing that the matter was called to the attention of the British Legation at Washington as early as the 10th of September last. The difficulty is the want of fuel in the desert, and here is an opportunity for Captain ERICSSON to bring up his solar engine to the help of the English and to achieve another historical success, such as that which has identified his name forever with the dramatic contest in Hampton Roads. "The time will come," he reasons, "when Europe must stop her mills for want of coal. Upper Egypt, with her never-ceasing sun power (and the help of the solar engine), will invite the European manufacturer to remove his machinery and erect his mills on the firm ground along the sides of the alluvial plain of the Nile, where an amount of motive power may be obtained many times greater than that now employed by all the manufacturers of Europe." Is that day dawning, and is it that General Lord WOLSELEY, in the order of events, is preparing the way for the solar engine and its regeneration of that ancient realm where science had its earliest development? It is in the order of history

that the man of the sword should precede the masters of industrial forces, and the philosophy of history teaches that our GLADSTONES and WOLSELEYS are mere puppets on the stage, moved at the will of the hidden forces that shape the world's progress.

"THE Conversion of Heat into Useful Work" is the title of a lecture recently delivered in London by Mr. ANDERSON. In the course of his address, which had special reference to the discharge of artillery, the work done on the projectile and on the gun and carriage and the limits of efficiency, the lecturer said that the gun was the simplest machine used for the conversion of heat into work. It was a single acting engine, which applied its work in one stroke, and did not, like most engines, work in a continuous series of cycles. He showed that while the discharge of a 10-inch gun performed 24,685 foot-tons external work, it also performed 1581 foot-tons internal work. The available energy of the powder being 78,658 foot-tons, there remained a balance unaccounted for on the credit side of 47,892 foot-tons, which must be expended in communicating to the metal of the gun the molecular motion which became apparent in the form of heat.

GENERAL NELSON H. DAVIS, U. S. A., who becomes by the death of Gen. Sackett, the Senior Inspector General of the Army, with the rank of Brigadier General will retire from active service Sept. 20 next, when he will be succeeded by Inspector General JONES. The promotion of General DAVIS promotes Lieutenant Colonel ABSALOM BAIRD of the Department to Colonel and Major HUGHES, recently appointed, to Lieutenant Colonel; rather a quick jump for him. Who will be appointed to the vacancy created for a Major is yet a matter of conjecture. Capt. GEORGE DAVIS, 14th Infantry, Asst. Engineer of the Washington Monument, Capt. G. B. RUSSELL, 9th Inf., of General AUGUST'S Staff, and Capt. WM. F. DRUM, 14th Inf., of General MILES'S Staff, are considered very formidable candidates.

THE mileage claims under the GRAHAM decision for which upward of \$200,000 was appropriated, will be immediately put in the course of payment. There are several hundred of them and claimants may have to exercise a little patience, as the passing of such claims, even after being reported on by the accounting officers, involves considerable work and time. All cannot be paid at once, and justice requires them to be taken in turn.

ENERGETIC preparations are being made for the Inter-State Drill to be held at Mobile, Ala., in May next. Several Army officers will be present in the capacity of inspectors and judges, among them Major W. A. KOBBE, U. S. A., from Mount Vernon Barracks; Lieutenants B. H. RANDOLPH and C. B. SATTERLEE, from Jackson Barracks, La.; Lieutenant D. J. RUMBOUGH, from San Antonio, and Lieutenant J. T. THOMPSON, from Fort McHenry, Md. The occasion is expected to be a memorable one.

It is all very well to blame Colonel BURNABY and the cavalry officers who so bravely dashed out to meet the foe at Abu-Klea, instead of awaiting the assault, reasons *Vanity Fair*; but the real blame rests with those who put cavalry—who are taught to act by shock and never to receive a foe—to do the work of infantry. The British loss of life at Tamanieb was owing to General GRAHAM's allowing a square to advance to the charge, and that at Abu-Klea to the placing of cavalry soldiers on a square to receive an attack.

It is greatly to be regretted that the bill to give General H. J. HUNT the rank of Major-General on the retired list failed to become a law by the positive refusal of President ARTHUR to sign it after it had passed both Houses of Congress, in season to be engrossed in the last hours of the session. We understand that Secretary LINCOLN personally took the bill to Mr. ARTHUR and urged him to complete the act by his signature, but was met with a decided refusal. The reason given was that an approval of this bill was inconsistent with his action in reference to the FRITZ-JOHN PORTER bill. The disappointment to General HUNT and his friends is

all the more bitter because the bill was carried so far at the cost of constant attention and labor.

THE Passed Assistant Engineers of the Navy are very happy over the passage of the longevity bill, which was only accomplished the evening before adjournment. This is the only bill of general importance to naval officers that has become a law this session.

Or the eighty Post Quartermaster Sergeants authorized by law sixty-six have thus far been commissioned. The remaining fourteen will probably be selected from among those candidates who have been examined by regimental boards, but failed to come up to the standard prescribed by the rules governing the board. There may, however, be two or three successful ones from among those whose papers have not come in yet. A board of officers will be convened at the Quartermaster's Department in a day or two to look over the papers of the deficient ones with a view of selecting therefrom a sufficient number of worthy men to fill the remaining vacancies.

THE Second Comptroller of the Treasury has returned to the Second Auditor the claims of Captain E. VAN ANDRUSS, 1st Artillery, and Lieutenant M. F. JAMAR, 13th Infantry, who claimed credit for cadet service at the Naval Academy under the MORTON decision, recommending that amounts claimed be allowed. The effect of this decision is to give officers of the Marine Corps, who have been cadets at the Naval Academy, the benefit in estimating longevity of the time spent at the Academy, whether they graduated or not. Neither of the two officers, on whose behalf this decision was made, are graduates of the Naval Academy. Captain ANDRUSS was appointed an acting midshipman on probation at the Naval Academy, Sept. 27, 1854, and his resignation was accepted June 25, 1856.

Lieutenant JAMAR was appointed a Midshipman on probation at the Naval Academy April 15, 1862, found deficient and dropped from the list of Midshipmen June 12, 1863.

The law giving officers of the Army credit for cadet service at the Military Academy applies, as the Comptroller holds, with equal force to services in the corresponding position in the Naval Academy. He quotes the regulations and laws governing the Naval Academy, and in view thereof concludes that those students who have been variously designated as "acting midshipmen" from 1846 to 1862, as "midshipmen," from 1862 to 1870, as "cadet midshipmen" from 1870 to 1882, and as "naval cadets" from August 5, 1882, until the present time, were actually in the Naval Service of the United States within the meaning of the Act of February 24, 1881, during the period of their service under either of the above designations at the Naval Academy. "Neither the word 'probation' nor the word 'acting,'" he says, "appears to have been used by Congress in this connection as indicative of a class who were admitted into the Service."

ADDRESSING his shareholders on Feb. 20, Mr. T. E. VICKERS—Messrs. VICKERS, SONS AND CO., Sheffield, England—repudiated the idea that Sheffield cannot supply heavy forgings for ordnance, and was generally behind the age. These statements, he said, had no foundation in fact, and were made by writers who had no real knowledge of the true state of things. In proof of this he stated that his own firm had made forgings 40 per cent. heavier than the heaviest which had so far been required by the Woolwich Arsenal or by Sir W. G. ARMSTRONG, MITCHELL AND CO. Mr. VICKERS' declaration is that of other Sheffield firms. As soon as they were satisfied that there was a prospect that such forgings would be needed, his firm has taken steps to supply them, as had also Messrs. CHARLES CAMMELL AND CO., THOS. FIRTH AND SONS and JOHN BROWN AND CO. At the Grimesthorpe Steel Works, Messrs. CAMMELL AND CO. are erecting a special building for their forging press, which is to have a power of between 4000 and 5000 tons, with two cranes to lift 150 tons each. Similar extension of the facilities for making great gun forgings is certain to follow a demand for them in this country. The "so called invention for the fluid compression

of steel" Mr. VICKERS declares to be theoretically and practically useless, as do other Sheffield manufacturers.

NOTICING an article in the *Militär Wochenschrift* on night attacks, the *Armée Française* says: "The great powers being nowadays nearly equally well armed, it is especially in the very organization of the army that the chances for victory will have to be sought for."

ENGLISH shipowners are congratulating themselves upon the failure of the attempts to encourage foreign mercantile marines by bounty systems, which are of no avail in the absence of the natural conditions which favor the building, manning and sailing of ships. These conditions, as shown by the London *Engineer*, are the proximity to the navigable river of iron or steel works, mines of coal and iron, a good labor market, and timber easily accessible. As to the management of a steamer or fleet when built, similar conditions are essential if success is to be obtained. A choice of captains, engineers, sailors and other officials is desirable. Local and technical knowledge must be had, not only as to nautical matters, but on commercial and geographical points.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL SHERIDAN has received several photographs from Fort Bayard, N. M., representing two troops of the 8th Cavalry firing over the bodies of their horses, which lie flat on the ground. They are very interesting, in that they show to what extent the horses of the cavalry branch of the service can be trained. In a letter accompanying the photographs, Major A. K. Arnold, 8th Cavalry, stationed at that post, states that the four troops under his command, averaging about 35 horses each, each troop has about 25 horses broken to lie still while firing over them, most of them going down by merely taking hold of the left leg. This is the result of about three months work, one hour per day, barring Saturdays, Sundays and bad weather. Considering that these horses are Californian bronchos generally aged, their thorough training is all the more remarkable. Major Arnold is confident that much better results may be obtained from young American horses. One of the great results obtained, Major Arnold says, is that the men who were trained have become courageous and confident in handling and riding their horses, thus increasing their proficiency as cavalry men beyond expectation. Horses which were considered dangerous formerly now are gentle. When down they allow the men to climb over them, creep between their legs, and fondle them as if they were their greatest friends. Army officers have become very much interested in the matter, and it is not improbable that more extensive experiments will be made in this direction. The value of a large body of men mounted on animals that will lie down at a touch and suffer guns to be fired over their bodies in action is apparent.

OUR correspondent on the European Station directs attention to the fact, that the criticisms of the late Secretary Chandler, to which we took occasion to refer at the time, were based upon the report of a man whom he evidently did not know, and whose very existence is in doubt. No person of the name of Sanford has been at the Grand Hotel this season, and Visconti's list of visitors at Nice contains no such name. With reference to his statements we learn that every officer on board the *Lancaster* has denied over his own signature all knowledge of any such conversation as the individual signing himself "Samford" reports, and has declared that neither there nor elsewhere has he criticized the orders of the Department.

In the light of these facts we are convinced that all our readers will agree with us that gross injustice has been done the officers of the *Lancaster* by the reports to which Mr. Chandler gave public currency. As to the receptions which so disturbed the soul of the Secretary, we learn that the only receptions on board the *Lancaster* were those given by the officers of the ship, and the presence or absence of their wives had nothing whatever to do with their being given. The officers were but following a long established custom—a custom by the way which obtains as well in Valparaiso, Hong Kong, New York, and other places where men-of-war are assembled. Only five were given during the season, and they were so timed as not to interfere in any way with the usual drills and exercises. That Admiral English's family are living in their own hired villa at Nice is neither a secret nor an offence. Mrs. English's receptions were given in her own house, and no one will deny that to hold them in Nice or in Washington is a right which cannot be called in question. They were no more connected

with the receptions on board the *Lancaster* in one case than they would have been in the other.

#### THE WALES COURT.

The Court-martial for the trial of Medical Director Philip S. Wales, U. S. N., for inefficiency and neglect of duty while Surg.-Gen. of the Navy, duly organized on Monday of this week, Rear Admiral Simpson presiding. Dr. Wales announced that Judge Jeremiah Wilson and F. P. B. Sands would serve as his counsel, and Judge-Advocate Lemly that ex-Senator Coggin, of New Hampshire, had been appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to assist the prosecution. Before the privilege of challenging members of the Court was taken advantage of by the accused, his counsel asked a postponement of the trial for one month, that the defence might have time to make preparation. The presiding officer addressed a communication to the Secretary of the Navy recommending that the Court adjourn until April 14, which being approved adjournment was made accordingly.

The 2d specification sets forth the obligation of the accused as chief of a Bureau and says he did while in charge of said Bureau, in disregard of the official obligations assumed by him and of the official responsibilities attaching to him, as such Chief, neglect and fail to diligently and carefully supervise the business of said Bureau, etc., setting forth several neglects and failures on his part as Chief of the Bureau aforesaid, and alleging that

While he was in charge thereof as aforesaid, the business of said Bureau was not properly transacted; the papers, records, books and accounts connected therewith were not properly preserved and kept; persons officially employed therein and subject to his supervision and control as aforesaid were not diligent and faithful but were negligent, irregular and unfaithful in the discharge of their duties; false and fraudulent bills purporting to be true and lawful bills and to authorize lawful payments from moneys of the United States for articles regularly and properly purchased for the use of the United States, were issued, and payments of such moneys were fraudulently obtained upon such bills, when, in fact, the purpose of the articles described in such bills, for such use, and not been regularly and properly purchased; and when, in fact, such articles had not been purchased for such use; all this to the great scandal, disgrace and injury of the service, and to the loss and damage of the United States to a large amount, to wit, to the amount of fifty thousand dollars and upwards.

#### TESTING THE SNYDER DYNAMITE SHELL.

A preliminary trial at the Washington Navy-yard of the Snyder dynamite shell, using gunpowder as the projectile agent, was had on Monday under the auspices of the Senate Military Committee. Of it the *New York Times* says: "The gun used was a 6-inch rifled breech-loading howitzer of the Moffat pattern. The shell was loaded with 12 pounds of explosive gelatine, containing 95 per cent. of pure nitro-glycerine. The firing charge was the maximum that the gun would take, and was of common hexagonal powder. The projectile struck the target, exploding with a force that completely shattered both target and backing. The concussion of the air in the vicinity was such as to shatter window glass in houses 400 yards from the target, and some of the fragments of the shell were picked up nearly half a mile away. Another trial followed March 12, which is thus reported: "Four shots were fired to-day with 6-inch shells, carrying 11-pound bursting charges of nitro-gelatine, which contains about 95 per cent. of pure nitro-glycerine. The range was 1,000 yards, and the target was a perpendicular ledge of solid trap rock on the south bank of the river. The first shell struck near the eastern margin of the ledge and exploded by concussion, shattering the face of the rock for a radius of about 30 feet, and carrying away several tons of débris, which were buried for hundreds of yards up and down the stream. The second shell struck nearly in the centre of the ledge, exploding as before. It opened a cavity on the face of the ledge about 25 feet in diameter, and excavated a pit or crater about 6 feet deep. Some of the fragments of rock from this explosion were hurled half a mile, one piece, weighing nearly 12 pounds, being thrown clear across the canal and lodging near a farmhouse adjoining the Georgetown Reservoir. The other shots were similar in their effect. Further trials with 8-inch shells are to follow."

#### ACTS PASSED BY CONGRESS.

THE following is a list of the acts, public and private, relating to the Army and Navy, not including the regular appropriation bills, which became laws during the last session of the Forty-eighth Congress. For the information of those who may desire to procure copies of certain acts, the printed number is given in the case of all except those passed during the last few days of the session, which have not yet been certified by the State Department:

##### PUBLIC.

1. Appropriating \$40,000 to be expended upon the monument at Schuylerville, N. Y., commemorative of Burgoyne's surrender.

13. Providing for the settlement of the French spoliation claims.

14. Granting railroad right of way across Fort Robinson Military Reservation, Nebraska.

15. Authorizing the Secretary of War to turn over to the Interior Department certain parts of the Camp Douglas Reservation.

19. Making additional appropriations for the Naval Service for the year ending June 30, 1885.

22. Authorizing a commission, including one or more Army officers, to mark a boundary line between a portion of the Indian Territory and Texas.

23. To increase the personnel of the Inspector-General's Department.

32. To authorize a retired list for privates and non-commissioned officers, U. S. A.

36. Correcting the military record of Wickliffe Cooper, deceased.

Providing for the settlement of claims of officers and enlisted men of the Army for the loss of private property.

Providing for the erecting of a building to contain the records, library, and museum of the Medical Department of the Army.

Authorizing the President to appoint one P. A. Engineer a Chief of Engineers on the retired list of the Navy (referring to N. B. Clark).

To amend section 1556 of the R. S., giving longevity pay to certain officers of the Navy.

Authorizing an additional appointment on the retired list of the Army (Gen. Grant).

For the relief of the soldiers and sailors who have lost an arm at the shoulder-joint.

#### PUBLIC RESOLUTIONS.

10. Extending the permission granted Major Wm. Ludlow to accept a civil position.

12. To print 2,000 additional copies of Lieut. P. H. Ray's report of the Point Barrow Expedition.

Authorizing the printing of certain military and naval reports.

#### PRIVATE BILLS.

Among the private bills were those granting a pension or increase of pension to the amount of \$50 a month to the widows of the following deceased officers: Surg.-Gen. J. C. Palmer, U. S. N.; Commo. Wm. N. Jeffers, U. S. N.; Gen. Richard Arnold, U. S. A.; Gen. Amos B. Eaton, U. S. A.; Gen. J. B. Rodman, U. S. A.; Gen. Jas. W. Ripley, U. S. A.; Rear-Admiral J. T. Scott, U. S. N.

Increase of pensions, arrears of pensions, or pensions were also granted the widows of the following: Prof. H. R. Agnew, U. S. A.; Capt. P. C. Johnson, U. S. N.; Chas. G. Halpine, Lt.-Col. of Vols.; Major-Gen. Geo. H. Thomas (increase to \$2,000 per annum); Capt. John Hartley, U. S. A.; Major T. T. Thornburg, U. S. A.; Gen. Chas. H. Morgan, U. S. A.; Commander S. D. Greene, U. S. N.

The following private bills were also passed:

3. Granting a pension to Frederick Corfee, late an acting staff surgeon, U. S. A.

91. Authorizing the settlement of accounts of the late J. V. B. Bleeker, a paymaster in the Navy.

13. For the relief of Asst. Paymaster M. R. Calvert, U. S. N.

15. For the relief of Chaplain Chas. M. Blake, U. S. A.

Granting pensions to the children of the late Lieut. Kisingbury, who lost his life on the Greely Expedition.

21. Granting a pension of \$50 per month to the mother of Master C. F. Putnam, who was lost in the Arctic Ocean.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

FOLLOWING swift upon the despatch of last week, announcing the serious illness of Brigadier and Brevet Major General Delos B. Sacket, Senior Inspector General of the Army, came the sad news that the distinguished officer died at his residence in Washington on Sunday morning, March 8. The immediate cause of his death was senile gangrene. General Sacket was born at Cape Vincent, N. Y., April 14, 1822, so that had he lived he would in a year and a few days have rounded off an active military career of more than forty years, and been permitted to enjoy a well earned rest on the retired list. It is safe to say that General Sacket was one of the most popular officers in the Army, and out of its friends were legion. Of a herculean frame, and with a heart in proportion, courtly in manner and kindly in speech, he made friends wherever he went. To some of the older officers with whom he has been closely associated since the Mexican war, his death will be a severe blow. As an Inspector General he was most efficient and thorough, and his valuable advice and counsel has aided much in many a scheme for the improvement of the Army during the past twenty years. General Sacket entered the Military Academy in 1840, and was graduated July 1, 1845, in a class composed of many distinguished members, including W. F. Smith, T. J. Wood, C. P. Stone, Henry Coppée, G. P. Andrews, John P. Hatch, John W. Davidson, Gordon Granger, H. B. Clitz, W. H. Wood, Thos. G. Pitcher, etc. He was assigned to the 2d Dragoons, and served with gallantry and efficiency through the Mexican war, receiving the brevet of 1st Lieutenant for his gallantry at Palo Alto and Resaca de Palma. From 1847 to 1850 he was on frontier duty in Arkansas and New Mexico, receiving an appointment of 1st Lieutenant of the 1st Dragoons in 1848. While scouting against the Apache Indians in 1850 he won special distinction as an active and gallant officer. In December, 1850, Lieutenant Sacket was assigned to duty as Assistant Instructor of Cavalry Tactics at West Point, where he remained until April, 1855. On the 3d of March, 1855, he had been promoted Captain of the 1st U. S. Cavalry, and on the 31st of January, 1861, he had risen to the rank of Major. On the 3d of May, 1861, he was promoted Lieutenant Colonel of the 2d Cavalry, and assigned to duty as Inspector General of the Department of Washington. Oct. 1, 1861, he was made Colonel on the Staff and Inspector General. Served as recruiting officer in New York from August to December, 1861, when he joined the Army of the Potomac as Inspector General. He served continuously with this Army through the Peninsula, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Rappahannock campaigns, taking part in all the battles and sieges, and to his work much of the splendid discipline of the Army was due. In the Summer of 1863 he was a member of the board to organize Invalid Corps. In 1864-5 he was assigned to duty in the Departments of Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas and New Mexico. On the 13th of March, 1865, he received the brevets of Brigadier and Major General for gallant and meritorious services in the field and during the Rebellion. Since the war he has served as Inspector General of the Division of the Atlantic and the Division of the Missouri, and on the retirement of Gen. Marcy, January 2, 1881, he became the Senior Inspector General of the Army with the rank of Brigadier General, a position he has since filled with marked ability.

The funeral services were held on Tuesday afternoon, temporary interment being made in Oak Hill Cemetery, Washington, it being the intention to take the remains to final interment to Cape Vincent, N. Y.

The pallbearers were Gens. Sheridan, Hancock, Drum, Davis, Baird, Hagner, Rucker, Johnson, Macfeely, Murray, Hunt and McClellan, Admiral Rodgers and Mr. Knapp. As a special mark of respect, the War Department was closed at 1 o'clock by order of President Cleveland.

Since the above was written we have received a notice from an Army officer, in which after briefly alluding to the official record of Gen. Sacket, he says:

I would refer rather in this brief notice to those moral elements of his character, which made him an example for the emulation of us who mourn his departure; to his devotion to duty and unwavering fidelity to trust; to his unvarying sweetness of disposition, his kindness of heart, his generosity of hand, to which no deserving appeal was ever made in vain; to his guilelessness of nature, his freedom from all self-seeking, his loveableness, his instinctive amiability, which, without a trace of weakness, led him to the gentle judgments of his fellow men, and the readiest forgiveness of those who may have done him wrong. And mingled with all these priceless traits and blending them together into one harmonious whole, was found an urbanity and courtesy of manner which made him appear in every company the polished gentleman he was, singularly enhanced the value of his friendship, and went far to reconcile to their lot even those who had the misfortune from time to time to fall under his official censure.

Without the stimulus of ambition, as that passion is commonly felt and manifested, and with the sense of duty as its habitual guide; freed from the love of applause which weakens, and the fear of man which betrays, his life was a greater blessing to its possessor and to those whom it most nearly touched, than are the lives of many who seek and win the greatest prizes of the world.

Of him it might be said, in the quaint words of Wotton's hymn:

"How happy is he born or taught  
Who serveth not another's will;  
Whose armor is his honest thought,  
And simple truth his utmost skill."

WEST POINT, March 12, 1885. H. P. C.

CHAPLAIN J. V. LEWIS, U. S. A., of Fort Omaha, Neb., has sustained a severe bereavement in the death of his second daughter, Mary Barton, a young lady of nearly sixteen years of age, which occurred March 5. The funeral ceremonies took place at the Fort March 6, after which the remains were sent to the old home of the family at Washington for interment.

MRS. ANNIE E. CROSS, daughter of the late Judge Haile of Plattsburgh, N. Y., who was an officer under Gen. Winfield Scott at the battle of Lundy's Lane, and was severely wounded in that engagement, died recently at Richville, N. Y.

MRS. BURKE, the venerable widow of the late General Martin Burke, U. S. Army, died in New York City March 5. The deceased lady was a daughter of the late Colonel Johnson, formerly Mayor of St. Louis.

THOMAS PLUNKETT, sergeant in the 21st Massachusetts Regiment, who lost both arms while defending the colors at Fredricksburg Dec. 13, 1862, died at Worcester, Mass., March 10.

CAPTAIN TIMOTHY TREADWAY, of the U. S. Revenue Marine, died at Philadelphia, March 3, in the seventy-second year of his age.

M. LOUIS GODARD, the celebrated French aeronaut, is dead.

#### BLUNT'S RIFLE AND CARBINE FIRING.

We announced last week the publication by Charles Scribner's Sons (by authority) of "Instructions in Rifle and Carbine Firing for the United States Army," prepared by command of Brig. Gen. S. V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army; by Captain Stanhope E. Blunt, Ordnance Department, Inspector of Rifle Practice at the Headquarters of the Army.

The book will soon be in the hands of Army officers, who will have an opportunity to form their own conclusions concerning it. Its chief value is to the Regular Service, as it is especially adapted to the use of the Springfield, making little account of the practice with other arms on National Guard ranges.

The most noteworthy change introduced by Captain Blunt is that from the target with round markings to one with elliptical divisions. This change starts a controversy at once, and will bring the book under the criticism of many old riflemen. With reference to the elliptical target, the author says (par. 376): "It therefore seems preferable to select the shape and proportions suggested by the natural variations of the arm, by the average degree and direction of the proficiency desired from and attainable by the soldier, and by the distances considered sufficient for his instruction."

All this will be seen applies to the Springfield rifle. In par. 380 the resemblance of the elliptical target to the figure of the enemy is presented as a further reason for its adoption as tending to show the greater relative value of line shots. The dimensions of the targets are as follows, the longer axis being vertical:

Divisions.	A Inches.	B Inches.	C Inches.
Bull's eye.....	8x10	18x24	32x45
Centre.....	24x30	36x48	51x72
Inner.....	40x50	54x72	72x72
Outer or size of target....	48x72	72x72	6ft. x12ft.

It is not claimed that these targets are adapted to use at short ranges or in gallery practice, and circular divisions are prescribed (par. 148) for ranges of 50 and 75 feet.

The change of targets prevents further comparison with previous scores or comparison with scores made on other ranges than those of the Regular Army, and this will not please those who recognize the influence of this outside practice in stimulating the Army to effort. This publication of Captain Blunt, it is to be remembered, is directly traceable to the stimulus to rifle practice, which had its origin beyond the ranks of the Service, and which is recognized in the very handsome acknowledgment that its author extends to General Wingate as the author of the "Manual of Rifle Firing," which, besides being the first exponent of the present system of practice, also contained advice and suggestions which the Army marksmen have long followed."

The author very wisely gives for the target year the usual calendar year beginning Jan. 1, and ends

ing Dec. 31, with a practice season of four months of the year, in which the regular range firing shall be held; these months to be determined by the Department Commander, but not to extend over a period later than Oct. 31 of each year. This has been much needed in the Service, and will be specially welcomed by commanding officers.

In the preliminary drills and instructions some points not touched upon by earlier works have been considered, but here as well as elsewhere in the book, the author seems not quite sure of his footing, and too often the word "may" or "should" is used where "will" would much better serve the purpose, and especially as this work is for the Regular Army, whose members know best how to obey a positive order, and will distrust the one who does not give them.

In position and aiming drills, very wide departure has been made from the heretofore wise effort to assimilate the drills and firings to those given in the Tactics. Here the author shows an inclination to accommodate evils in practice rather than to combat them. In *firing standing* three positions are permitted, with any number of modifications. In *firing kneeling* he permits kneeling and *sitting* positions, and in any position to suit the soldier, the tactical position being disregarded. The sitting position is new here, although long in use in other countries, and is a good one to have in use in service. How it will do to allow both kneeling and sitting positions in the same competitions is yet to be determined, for like the new target, it has not been tried. In *firing lying down* nine positions are given and illustrated with cuts and explained, and are all allowed with any desired modifications, preference being given to the "Prone," a belly position, and to the "Texas grip," a back position, and in which the sling of the rifle is used to take up recoil. Something more than the usual instructions are given in these positions. Aiming and firing drills are fully treated, and well worthy careful reading and of study by the regular soldier. Here again the author is too general and not sufficiently assured, and the drill could well be abridged without loss.

"*Gallery practice*" is given a special place, and due importance as a factor in the instruction of the soldier, but in its details it scarcely receives the attention it deserves. No detailed instructions are given as to the manner of loading the cases, with a formulated system for the work, to make the loading uniform and of the least possible inconvenience to the company or men firing. This seems a neglect of a very common necessity, and we are disappointed that something special in this way has not been given. Gallery matches are encouraged, presumably at posts.

In outdoor range practice no firing with rifle or carbine is allowed, other than with the arms exactly as issued from the supply department. No extra grips, spirit levels, orthooptic eye glasses, etc., can be used. This practice is limited to not more than eight scores of five shots each at any one range and to not more than four ranges each day, which is an extremely liberal allowance. Those who have qualified as sharpshooters are not required to attend the regular practice firing.

New instructions are given as to advancing the soldier in the different classes—all are well considered and seem to be excellent.

Short range and mid range firings are treated as usual and the firings are over the usual distances, 200, 300, 500 and 600 yards.

Long range firing is confined to 800 and 1,000 yards. The instructions anticipate a new rear sight with a greater lateral deviation of wind gauge: a change often suggested in these columns.

In the range practice a place is given for the first time to *skirmish firing* and the scores computed in determining the figure of merit of the company. For this firing new rules are formulated, adapted to the necessities of the case, well calculated to instruct the soldier in firing at unknown distances and otherwise to specially accustom him to the work he would have to do in actual warfare. No doubt very many would prefer other courses of instruction than here given, and it may be a question if the author has or has not adopted the best; in any case it is a long stride in the right direction and will be heartily commended.

Many forms of target appliances are given and explained with cuts. Canvas targets are ordered, and the Laidley and Brinton targets preferred; ranges are fully considered, and careful instructions given on all needed points. Range officers are mentioned and their duties defined, also the marking, scoring, signalling, etc.

The classifications, and the records and reports are all new. Classes are to be determined by the totals of the best four scores made during the practice season.

To qualify as sharpshooter a total of 90 is required at each 200, 300, 500 and 600 yards, 85 at 600 and 800 yards, and 80 at 1,000 yards—for marksmen 80 at 200, 300, 500 and 600 yards with rifle, and 80, 75, 70 and 65 with carbine; and so on down for classmen.

No provision has been made to encourage those absent from their companies to fire, as no record is permitted not fired with the organization to which the man belongs. This provision ought to have been made, as well as some others, that space will not permit us to notice.

Some changes have been made as to badges, but they are not very material. Permission is given to purchase such as the soldier is authorized to wear to replace those lost or for use on other suits.

The Figure of Merit is a little changed, and the skirmish firing comes in as a factor.

The records and reports are very much simplified and reduced, and are supplemented by the very much needed certificates to insure their being correct, and they seem all that can be required. In this, excellent changes have been made, and no doubt greatly to the interest of the Service.

Competitive firings for places on the Department, Division, and Army Teams have been greatly changed. Department firing will be held in August each year, with no more than three days' preliminary practice, the competitive firing to be two days, 10 shots each range each day at 200, 300, 500, and 800 yards; 200 yards standing, 300 kneeling or sitting, 500 and 600 any position; and two days skirmish firing, any number of shots, 600 to 200 yards, any position, the highest aggregate of the four days' firings to determine the teams. The same general provisions for Division and Army competitions. No provision is made or suggested for any competitions other than those mentioned; nothing at vanishing targets, long range or team matches; and still marksmen are required to practice up to 1,000 yards, and every possible encouragement given for them to make the sharpshooter's scores. We wonder if the author does not think that the rifle with its ammunition, at 1,000 yards, has rather an "uncertain quantity." Two days in the week, usually given to

these competitions, are left unfilled and nothing ordered or suggested in relation to them.

Full range instructions are given as to marking, scoring, and signaling, and also about rifles and ammunition. Position and targets come near the last, under the head of "Shooting," a word that has crept in or not been changed from the National Guard phrase, and made to conform to the text of the work. Instruction in this is followed by bull's-eye firing; then follows the usual penalties, etc., all making more or less an harmonious whole, giving rules and regulations distinctly applicable to rifle and carbine firing in the Army.

The theories of rifle firing are well treated near the last of the book, giving variations of trajectory atmospheric conditions, etc., with effects of fire, with a few paragraphs on accuracy; all well-considered.

"The chapter relating to the effect of the atmospheric conditions upon the flight of the bullet, and also the various calculations founded upon that data, are," we are told in the preface, "almost entirely based upon manuscript furnished me by Lieut. E. L. Zalinski, 5th Artillery, whose experiments and researches on that subject have made him the best authority in the Army."

A few chapters on estimating distances are followed by an appendix upon Pistol Firing, mainly compiled from manuscript furnished by Lieut. C. D. Parkhurst, 4th Art., and Lieut. E. Swift, Jr., Adjt. 5th Cav. A second appendix is devoted to the subject of reloading cartridges, and a third to that of the allowance of ammunition. Tables of fire and blanks close the book, a well arranged index being added.

In spite of its many and marked excellencies, this book can hardly be accepted as the final word on rifle firing, and we are inclined to think it would have been better to have delayed its appearance until a more assured rendering of the subject could have been secured, by some tests in service of many of the changes that are here inaugurated. This would have obviated the necessity for a new round of orders and the usual varied interpretations of the Department Commanders. Uniformity of practice throughout the country is desirable, and it remains to be seen whether it can be obtained upon the basis of Captain Blunt's manual. It is so marked a departure, in some respects, from the accepted practice that it must be submitted to the test of experience, before final judgment can be passed upon it. At the outset certainly Captain Blunt will find some of the accepted authorities arrayed against him.

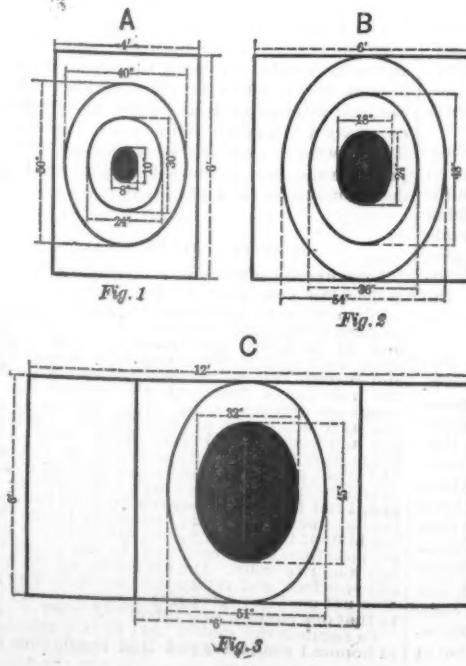
This book has the charm of being exceptionally well written for a technical work and well arranged. Our criticisms upon it are conceived in no unfriendly spirit, and are merely intended to raise a question as to points, in regard to which we are open to conviction. Let us "prove all things and hold fast to that which is good;" not forgetting that our past progress in rifle instruction has not been altogether "by authority."

The riflemen, generally, may well continue to use their Wingate or Laidley; unless, as in the Regular Service, confining their practice to the Service Springfield rifle and ammunition, in which case they will find very much to interest and instruct in Captain Blunt's work. It is issued in the same form as the United States Military Tactics, and is of the same size—price, \$2. Besides the credits to which we have already referred, acknowledgment is made by Captain Blunt of courtesies extended and information given by Col. T. T. S. Laidley, Gen. J. C. Kelton, Major Guy V. Henry, Capt. R. P. Hughes, and Gen. Terry.

Messrs. Scribner's Sons have been kind enough to loan us four plates from the book which we give here. The first two show the kneeling position and the sitting down position. A, B, and C. are the short range, medium range and long range targets, G. and H. the skirmish targets.



PLATE XVI.



TARGET G.

COMPANY SKIRMISH FIRING.



TARGET H.

VOLLEY AND FILE FIRING.

PLATE XVII.

## THE ARMY BILL.

THE following is the Army Bill for the year ending June 30, 1886, as it became a law omitting only the details of routine appropriations:

For expenses of the Commanding General's Office, \$1,750.  
For expenses of recruiting and transportation of recruits from rendezvous to depots, \$107,500. And no money appropriated by this act shall be paid for recruiting the Army beyond the number of 25,000 enlisted men, including Indian scouts and hospital stewards; and thereafter there shall be no more than 25,000 enlisted men in the Army at any one time, unless otherwise authorized by law. For contingent expenses of the Adjutant-General's Department at the headquarters of military divisions and departments, \$2,500.

For expenses of the Signal Service of the Army, \$5,500. And there shall not hereafter be expended out of appropriations made for the support of the Army any money for the support of the Signal Service or Corps, or for any purpose connected therewith, other than the pay of such commissioned officers as may be detailed by the Secretary of War for service therein, except such sums as may be specifically appropriated therefore.

For pay of the Army, \$12,300,000.

Subsistence of the Army, \$1,500,000.

Quartermaster's Department.—For the regular supplies of the Quartermaster's Department, consisting of stoves and heating apparatus, and repair and maintenance of same, for heating barracks and quarters; of ranges and stoves for cooking; of fuel and lights for enlisted men, guards, hospitals, barracks, and officers, and for sale to officers, etc., etc., \$2,571,000.

For purchase of horses, \$180,000; Provided, That the number of horses purchased under this appropriation, added to the number actually on hand, shall not at any time exceed the number of enlisted men and Indian scouts in actual service.

For incidental expenses, including compensation of clerks and other employees to officers of the Quartermaster's Department; compensation of forage and wagon-masters, authorized by the act of July 5, 1885, for the apprehension, securing, and delivering of deserters, and for the following expenditures required for the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of light artillery, and such companies of infantry and scouts as may be mounted, and for the trains, to wit: Hire of veterinary surgeons, medicine for horses and mules, picket-ropes, and for shaming the horses and mules; also, generally, the proper and authorized expenses for the movement and operations of the Army not expressly assigned to any other Department, \$500,000; Provided, That \$50,000 of the appropriation for incidental expenses, or so much of the same as shall be necessary, shall be set aside for the payment of enlisted men on extra duty, at constant labor of not less than ten days; and such extra-duty pay hereafter shall be at the rate of fifty cents per day for mechanics, artisans, school-teachers and clerks at Army, Division and Department Headquarters, and thirty-five cents per day for other clerks, teamsters, laborers, and other enlisted men on extra duty."

For transportation of the Army, \$2,900,000; Provided, That the whole number of civilian employees, including agents, superintendents, mechanics, packers, teamsters and train-masters, paid from appropriations for transportation of the Army, shall not at any one time hereafter exceed one thousand, nor shall any of said employees be graded for salary above fourth-class clerks of the Army Regulations; and the grade of sixth-class clerk in the Quartermaster's Department is hereby abolished.

"For the pay for Army transportation lawfully due such land-grant railroads as have not received aid in Government bonds, to be adjusted by the proper accounting officers in accordance with the decisions of the Supreme Court in cases decided under such land-grant acts, but in no case shall more than fifty per centum of the full amount of the service be paid, \$125,000; Provided, That such compensation shall be computed upon the basis of the tariff rates for like transportation performed for the public at large, and shall be accepted as in full for all demands for said services."

For barracks and quarters for troops, etc., \$675,000; "Provided, That no expenditure exceeding \$500 shall be made upon any building or military post without the approval of the Secretary of War for the same, upon detailed estimates of the Quartermaster's Department; and the erection, construction, and repairs of all buildings and other public structures in the Quartermaster's Department shall, so far as may be practicable, be made by contract, after due legal advertisement: And provided further, That not more than \$1,500,000 of the sums appropriated by this act shall be paid out for the services of civilian employees in the Quartermaster's Department, including those heretofore paid out of the funds appropriated for regular supplies, incidental expenses, barracks and quarters, Army transportation, clothing, and camp and garrison equipage; and that no employee paid therefrom shall receive as salary more than \$150 per month, unless the same shall be specially fixed by law."

"For construction and repair of hospitals, as reported by the Surgeon General of the Army, including the pay of enlisted men employed on extra duty in the same, \$100,000.

"For cloth, woollens, materials, and for the manufacture of clothing for the Army; for issue and for sales at cost price, according to the Army Regulations; for altering and fitting clothing and washing and cleansing when necessary; for equipage, and for expenses of packing and handling, and similar necessities, \$1,250,000."

Contingent expenses, \$30,000.  
Medical Department, \$22,000.  
Army Medical Museum, \$15,000.  
Engineer Department, \$6,000.  
Ordnance Department, \$305,000.

"For purchase of machine guns suitable for field service, \$20,000.

"For manufacture of arms at national armories, \$400,000; Provided, That not more than \$25,000 of the money appropriated for the Ordnance Department, in all its branches, shall be applied to the payment of civilian clerks in said Department."

## REVENUE MARINE.

Chief Eng. I. T. Tupper has been ordered from the *Washington* to the *Boutwell*, at Savannah, and 1st Asst. Eng. Charles A. Laws from the *Colsay* to the *Washington*. 3d Lieut. John Morrissey, Jr., to the *Ewing*.

INFORMATION was received at the Headquarters of the Army on Thursday of the serious illness at Omaha, Neb., of Colonel Joseph H. Taylor, A. A. G. U. S. A., who is suffering from pneumonia.

Lieut. W. T. May, 15th U. S. Inf., and Mrs. May are visiting in New Orleans, with quarters at the St. Charles Hotel.

No clue has yet been obtained as to the whereabouts of Lieut. E. W. Remey, U. S. N., whose mysterious disappearance was recently reported,

The officering of the *Omaha* and *Pensacola* has made quite an inroad upon the Hydrographic Office at Washington.

Those officers of the Navy, whose claims for mileage under the Graham decision, were reported to Congress last session, may expect to receive their money in a few days. The accounting officers of the Treasury are sending out the drafts as rapidly as they can be made out and signed. They expect to have them all sent out within ten days.

## THE STATE TROOPS.

## THE FIRST AND SECOND N. Y. DIVISIONS.

GRANTED that the Prospect Park manœuvres turned out a failure in their immediate intent and purpose, their general effect is felt in more than one direction. Through the comments on the affair and the discussion which followed an increased interest in military matters, and especially in outdoor exercises, has been created, the pride of the entire division has been aroused, and their martial breasts are filled with a desire to regain their well-deserved prestige and vindicate their honor on a fresh field, especially in the eyes of the 1st Division, many of whom, it is claimed, do not regard the misfortune of their brothers in arms across the bridge with that feeling of *camaraderie*, which should pervade two organizations destined to fight side by side under the same flag and for the same purpose. The Brooklynites point to their creditable record and their manifold efforts during a series of years to improve the National Guard in a practical way, with pride and the question is frequently asked: What has the 1st Division done during all this time?

Looking up the records of a comparatively recent period we find in favor of the Second Division the manœuvres on Staten Island under General Molineux's administration as a Brigadier General, which manœuvres are entitled to be classed among the best efforts of their kind. We have also General Brownell's successful demonstration of his riot tactics before General Upton, we have several field days on the parade ground in Prospect Park, and highly instructive manœuvres by the same officer with his brigade on Staten Island during the fall of 1883. The 2d Division is further to be credited with the organization and practical operation of a signal corps under Major M. B. Farr. Last, but not least, the introduction of periodical lectures on military subjects, and the proposed establishment of an ambulance corps are matters which all speak highly in favor of their enterprise, energy and military spirit.

While under present prospects the nearest field of action of the National Guard lies in its employment against internal foes, it should not be forgotten that the proper sphere of duties is a higher one than that of a mere police force, and its preparation to meet foreign intruders is the first consideration. If well prepared for this purpose it will find the suppression of local outbreaks a comparatively easy matter. This they seem to understand in the 2d Division and their efforts towards improvement are evidently pointing in the right direction.

In looking at the achievements of the 1st Division during the same period we find that the bulk of the work, with exception of the camp, has been of a *routine* nature—stereotyped drills and parades, practice at Creedmoor, prefatory periodical lessons by the brigade commanders to officers in sword exercise, which occur once a year and result in nothing. These and superficial inspections of companies by brigade inspectors—of which nothing further is heard, and which have no other outcome than a promiscuous lot of broken firing pins—have formed the occupation of the 1st Division. Any efforts beyond these emanated from organizations themselves. Superior headquarters have been decidedly inactive in the matter of keeping up with modern progress, and field work especially has been neglected. It is true that New York is at a disadvantage with Brooklyn with regard to grounds, but it is very questionable whether the efforts to obtain a field for work have been conducted with that energy which is absolutely necessary to success. The equal, if not better material the 1st Division has certainly not been utilized as advantageously as that of the 2d, either in a practical or theoretical respect, and this is a state of affairs, to which an end should be put.

If those in charge are in earnest, they can easily see that there is no need to go to Staten Island to look for grounds for field exercises. We have within reasonable distance of New York a territory which combines all the facilities for conducting a mimic campaign on a sufficiently large scale, so as to give both divisions an opportunity for work, not only interesting but also practical and valuable. Let the two divisions enter the field simultaneously, and the First will then have a chance to show its capacity for practical work, while the Second can convince the public of its capabilities under fair circumstances.

Convey the 1st Division by boat to a suitable point up the Hudson River (say somewhere above Tarrytown), disembark it, and under the supposition that the railroad is destroyed let the troops fight their way to their objective point (New York City), which is defended by the 2d Division. The latter has been landed somewhere above New York City on the East River, has taken possession of the roads, etc., leading to it, and holds the country from river to river keeping a sharp lookout for the attacking force. Let there be no understanding between the two commanders as to their respective whereabouts, movements, etc., but let them depend for information of

that kind upon such resources as are at their disposal in the field. Compel them there to do their best. This, of course, is only the general outline of the plan, but if the details are properly arranged, there can hardly be any doubt but that it will prove superior to anything of the sort attempted before, and that it will give both officers and men an opportunity to acquire experience which cannot be gained in a campaign, which has been beforehand thoroughly mapped and studied out by both parties in command, no matter how elaborately arranged.

## TOO MUCH OF A LOAD.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

Among the rules of the programme of the proposed military test of physical endurance is one which I (and others qualified to give an opinion) consider very inconsistent and not in accordance with military rules. That is, that each competitor must carry a prescribed weight of 56 pounds (including only knapsack, rifle, ammunition and haversack). In the first place, this prescribed weight is excessive and unnecessary, and is far beyond what the average National Guardsman would or could carry when arrayed in heavy marching order for duty at State, camp or active service. In going to Peekskill with my regiment in 1882, I put in my knapsack and haversack an extra pair of shoes, extra underclothes, socks, two towels, soap, gloves, blacking and brushes, razor, glass, comb, brush, bottle of brandy, etc., in fact every requisite, and a few extras. The whole kit, including gun, weighed 37 pounds, and this was about as heavy a load as any in the regiment. If necessary I could have further lightened my load. I am a good weight, 185 pounds, but I was very glad to take off my load when my command reached 35th street and North River to take the boat there, after a march of 40 minutes on a very warm day. So were all the others in my regiment I assure you. Some could hardly wait the order to "break ranks," several fainted just before reaching the dock, and a number dropped out and came along later. As a rule a man carries a load according to his abilities, and no prescribed weight is positively enforced. Of course there is a fair average weight which can be carried without exertion. In going to the State camp, the men took an ample supply of necessary articles, except ammunition, and in some instances more than was necessary, yet the weight of the heaviest kit was much less than 56 pounds. If it had not been the ambulance corps would have had more work than it could attend to. I do not believe there is a regiment in the Guard, with every man carrying a weight of 56 pounds, could march 25 miles in a day without having the greater part of the command used up and unfit for duty, and having innumerable stragglers by the wayside.

If we are going to have a *military* test of endurance, let us have a consistent one. There is no sense or benefit in having one Hercules carry an unnecessary load a long distance. What is desired is to demonstrate what distance the *average* National Guardsman can accomplish with a reasonable and necessary load without killing himself; anything beyond this is nonsense. Those at the head of this proposed exhibition have probably overlooked these facts, which should receive their prompt attention. The committee should consider the variety of constitutions to be found in a regiment, remembering that an extremely small percentage of Guardsmen have the frames of Hercules, and should settle the prescribed weight to a *fair average* one. To me the only way to make the prescribed weight of 56 pounds called for in this exhibition, would be to load the knapsack and haversack with bricks or pig iron. Ordinary necessities certainly can't make up the 56 pounds weight.

## COMMON SENSE.

(In the absence of any better information as to what was a proper weight, the load of a British soldier in heavy marching order was taken as a basis to fix the weight to be carried by the contestants in the proposed tournament. It should be understood, however, that the 56 pounds include not only the man's kit, arms, ammunition, knapsack, etc., but every stitch of clothing he wears on his body, which makes considerable reduction as to what the man is to carry on his back, on his belts and in his hands. Probably the weight is too heavy in comparison with what the American soldier carries, and this matter is now under investigation. If necessary a reduction will be made. It should also be understood that the accoutrements will be adjusted in the most comfortable manner and the load distributed so as to be felt the least.—ED. JOURNAL)

## HONOR VERSUS MEDALS.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following:

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

I have been much interested in reading your recent account of the drills, reviews, and parades in the 1st and 2d divisions and especially your comments upon their profuse decoration with badges, ribbons, and medals. To me it appeared while looking at the individuals thus bedecked (officers and other members) that this whole thing was simply a question as to who could produce the largest pile of dollars and cents to purchase tinsel. While I highly value medals won in service during the last twenty-five years, and such as are acknowledged by history as commemorative of our early revolutionary struggles, I fail to see how any officer or soldier with the true instincts as such, can find satisfaction in exhibiting himself before the public, decorated for no other purpose than show, and how he can expect to gain any honor thereby. The old soldier speaks for himself—his face and reputation are sufficient, and he does not need any, propping up by a display similar to that of a bogus jewelry shop "all for five cents."

To regulate the matter and to stop this mockery of honors I would suggest that regulations be pro-

vided as to what decorations may be worn on regimental and larger turnouts, and recommend the button of the Society of Cincinnati, the Loyal Legion, badges of the War of 1812, Grand Army badges, and the authorized State marksman's badges. If badges of other description must be worn, reserve them for company social occasions, but do not as soldiers present yourselves with recruiting, shooting, and other nondescript decorations, and attempt to set up such tinsel in opposition to honors earned in service and on battle fields.

OBSERVER.

## NEW YORK.

The third annual athletic meeting for the amateur championship of the National Guard, U. S. A., under the auspices of Co. F, 13th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., will be held at their armory, Flatbush Ave. and Hanson Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday evening, April 7, 1885. The games commence at 8 sharp. Doors open at 7. Dancing at 10.15. The following are the events, open only to National Guardsmen; 50 yards, run; 220 yards, run; 220 yards, hurdle; 440 yards, run;  $\frac{1}{4}$ -mile run, 1-mile run, 3-mile run, 1-mile walk, running high jump from the block, tug-of-war, teams of four, any weight, regulation belt. Entrance fee to each event, 50 cents. Tug-of-war teams, \$2.00 per team. The right to reject any entry is reserved. An elegant championship medal of gold will be awarded to the winner, and one of silver to second in each event, except in tug-of-war, for which each man of the winning team will receive a gold medal. Games approved by the N. A. A. A. A. Gent's tickets, 50 cents. Ladies' tickets, 25 cents. Entries positively close Tuesday, March 31, with the Secretary, E. J. Anderson, 13th Regiment Armory, Brooklyn. Medals will be placed on exhibition at McCue Bros., hatters, 178 Broadway, New York, and Brooklyn Furniture Company, about March 20. P. S.—An elegant prize will be awarded to the company of any regiment winning the greatest number of points, viz., winners to count two points, and seconds one point; tug of war, 3 points.

At the meeting of the Board of Officers of the 8th Regiment on Monday, March 9, it was resolved to hire rooms at Yorkville, in the vicinity of the site of the new armory, with a view of obtaining recruits in that locality. The company commanders will assemble in the new office one evening in each week, but the regular meetings for the transaction of the ordinary regimental business will still be held in the old armory. The regiment is hopeful of a speedy solution of the armory question, and the chances of success are on their side, inasmuch as the ground having been purchased, and being available for no other purpose than the erection of an armory, the city will ultimately be compelled to do the just and proper thing.

The Albany authorities have just published the modifications in tactics made last year at the Headquarters of the Army, in regard to the balance and pivot steps. Rather late in the day.

In our report on the evolutions of the 9th Regiment at Madison Square Garden recently, we mentioned an instance where one of the marksmen faced in the wrong direction during a deployment on an interior division. It should be stated that the lieutenant colonel corrected the error before the movement was completed, a fact which escaped us at the time, because our attention, after noticing the error, was called in another direction.

A neat little affair took place in the 12th Regiment armory on Tuesday evening, March 10, when the Drum and Fife Corps gave their annual drill and reception. The rendition of field music was both artistic and military, and gave evidence of the vast amount of hard work which must have been accomplished to bring the corps to their present state of perfection. The social portion of the programme was even more successful than the military.

Captain Henry S. Rasquin orders the 3d Battery to drill every Monday evening, at the 14th Regiment armory, commencing March 9. This command is undoubtedly the best instructed light artillery organization in the Guard, and if faithful attention and hard work entitle to success, this organization deserves it in the highest degree.

The 1st Division was represented by Col. William Seward, Jr., Lieut. Col. F. B. Rand and Commissary J. R. Vermilye, of the Ninth, New York.

The 9th annual reception of the 8th Regiment will take place at the Lexington Avenue Opera House on Friday evening, March 27. The affair is creating much interest both among members, ex-members and veterans of the regiment, and Captain McIntyre, the president of the latter, says he expects to see a large number of veterans at the affair.

Lieut. Col. Theodore B. Gates, of the 13th Regt., has received his discharge. The adjutant, in transmitting the same, addressed some highly complimentary remarks to Gen. Gates with regard to his record as a soldier both in the National Guard and the field.

Brig. Gen. Christensen, at a meeting of the 2d Division officers on March 21, will deliver a lecture on "Military Records and Papers," and Surgeon A. J. Skene will explain "The Utility and Efficiency of the Medical Department."

We are indebted to Company H, 22d Regiment, for a very handsome invitation to their reception at the Lexington Avenue Opera House on Monday evening, March 30, and wish them a pleasant time.

Captain H. S. Rasquin has issued additional orders to the 3d Battery for howitzer instruction at the 14th Regiment armory as follows: March 11, 19, 25 and April 2, under direction of Lieut. Hanold.

A large number of officers of the 2d Division, including the most prominent ones, assembled at the armory of the 13th Regiment on Saturday, March 7, on the invitation of Gen. A. C. Barnes, to discuss preliminary steps towards the organization of an officers' association of the 2d Division. Gen. Barnes called the meeting to order, and in the absence of Gen. Molineux proposed Gen. John B. Woodward as temporary chairman, a proposal seconded by copious applause and readily accepted. Major G. A. Jahn, of the 3d Brigade staff, was appointed secretary, and after discussing a preliminary programme prepared by Gen. Barnes, the following resolutions were adopted as a starter:

*Resolved*, That we organize an association, to be known as the "Officers Association of the 2d Division."

*Resolved*, That a committee composed of Gen. Molineux as chairman, and a representative of each active organization (including Division and Brigade Headquarters), to be selected by the organizations, and a representative of the ex-officers, to be designated by the chairman of this meeting, is hereby appointed to prepare by-laws and a complete plan of organization, and to arrange for the next meeting, at which the organization shall be perfected.

## Forty-seventh New York.—Col. E. F. Gaynor.

The 47th is slowly, but steadily, improving in efficiency and increasing in numbers, and as its ranks become filled up the interest of the community from which the regiment draws its material becomes more marked. The number of spectators who witnessed the drill on Friday evening was unusually large and, although the regiment cannot but feel gratified at its increased popularity, such a crowd of people seriously hampers the freedom of evolutions in a hall of very limited dimensions. The battalion formed with 8 commands of 12 files, but, for manoeuvring, was divided, one wing being put in place rest while the other went through its evolutions on the floor. Lieut.-Col. Benson had charge of the drill, and, as this was virtually his *début*, his actions were closely watched, but it is due to the Colonel to say that he acquitted himself most creditably. Col. Gaynor supervised the whole. The drill started with a double column of fours, followed by right and left front into line, well executed and twice repeated. The next command was again centre forward fours left and right, but this time line was formed by two movements, the companies coming on the line in good shape and guides out promptly and rapidly. Companies break from the right to march to the left; marching in column of subdivisions by the flank, formation of fours by the command companies column right, all properly executed formed each other in rapid succession, each movement being repeated several times. We cannot, however, say the same in regard to the formation of companies to the rear, which met with the usual failure, company commanders either neglecting to take their proper positions opposite the right files, or to give the cautionary command "first fours right about," or time the commands so as to bring the companies into line at the proper point. The drill of the right wing concluded with a quite creditably performed series of loadings and firings, which however still need looking after in the details and minor points, the importance of which is very often overlooked. This is purely a matter of attention of the company commanders, as there is no opportunity to make individual corrections of this sort on battalion drill. The right wing was then put in place rest and the left went through a course which formed the exact counterpart of that just described and which in its general feature was subject to about the same remarks. The commander of the right company, however, did not appear in his usual good trim; he exhibited considerable nervousness and hesitation and thus was the means of spoiling the proper execution of companies break from the right to march to the left, by neglecting to execute the turn, and was consequently ordered back into line. This was about the only incident of the drill of the left wing which requires special comment. The regiment then formed, marched by fours several times around the hall, executed the loadings and firings, broke several times into column of companies and divisions and was dismissed, thus ending what under the circumstances must be considered a creditable and profitable evening's work. Col. Gaynor early in January issued an order prohibiting the promiscuous wearing of white collars, which has as a general thing been readily and promptly obeyed, but through negligence on the part of some company commanders there were several cases of violation of the order. The Colonel, however, noticed and corrected them on the spot.

The 47th will hold its last parade in the old armory early in April and on the occasion will be reviewed by Mayor Low of Brooklyn.

## Seventh New York.—Col. Emmons Clark.

The 7th had a rehearsal for the great event which is to take place on Wednesday, March 18—the presentation of the cross of honor—on Tuesday, March 10. The turnout, 340½ files, was one of the largest ever witnessed in the Armory, and shows that the enthusiasm in the regiment is as great as ever. In making the formation 32 files front, the Adjutant had to turn back 41 men. There were executed a dress parade and a review, both handsome exhibitions which would do credit to any organization, at the close of which Company H was presented by Capt. Palmer, I. R. P., with the State prize, a handsome clock, as a reward for having made the highest percentage in rifle practice during the past year. The prize could not have fallen into worthier hands, as the company has been renowned for several years as the "shooting company," not only of the 7th, but of the entire National Guard. Co. F, Capt. Daniel Appleton, proved victorious at the last competition for the Abeel trophy, with a score of 604. This is the first time the trophy has been held by the sixth company, for whom we can express no better wish than that its success on the rifle range may become as great as it is on the drill floor and on all other duty.

## Twenty-second New York—Col. Jostah Porter.

COMPANIES A, D, F, and K had a drill, with 12 files front per company, on Wednesday evening, March 4, under command of Col. Porter, who started out with a new series of movements, commencing with an advance in line, which he repeated three times before the command halt was given. The alignment and touch of elbows were preserved in first-class style, and the wheel about by fours was simultaneous and precise. The movement being executed to complete satisfaction, the command was put in double column of fours, the principles of which appeared to be thoroughly understood, so that no delays on account of explanation took place, and the next, a number of formations of line to the front, faced to the rear as well as to the front, having also been accomplished in a satisfactory manner, poinments into company and division column, with corresponding deployments were taken up for the first time during the season. These movements included all the com-

bination possible with a four company battalion, and as the whole were executed in a fluent, ready manner on the march as well as from a halt, there is no necessity for reporting them in detail, no occasion for unfavorable remark having presented itself; except that in deploying, the commanders of the second and fourth companies several times, through lack of judgment, lost control of their commands, let them march beyond their proper intervals, and thereby caused faulty alignments. At this stage of the season there is no excuse for mistakes on simple points like those referred to. The guides were well instructed; they acted invariably with good judgment and promptness, and the work of the field officer in posting them was reduced to the minimum. When the battalion had performed a number of marches in company and division column, with an occasional about by fours, line was formed for the manual and the firings, which for nearly half an hour were gone through in a thorough manner, the result being a superior piece of work quite up to the best efforts of the Twenty-second noticed at recent drills. To give the lieutenants an opportunity, the captains then were directed to retire, and the commands were turned over to the subalterns, who executed a number of movements taught during the earlier part of the season in very creditable manner. No plannings and deployments were attempted. The plan of exercising the lieutenants in the command of companies is an excellent one, and it is only to be regretted that it is so seldom practiced in the Guard, even in the most prominent regiments, where the general complaint is that lieutenants are never afforded an opportunity to perfect themselves in handling the men. With reference to the drill just the best witnessed by us during the season; that it was remarkably free from errors; that the execution was rapid and prompt, and that it furnished positive evidence of the progress of the Twenty-second.

## COLORADO.

Governor Eaton of Colorado has made the following appointments: Adjutant General, Capt. Frank A. Taylor, Co. A, 2d battalion Inf., Lake City; Inspector General, Capt. Frank M. Reardon, Co. D., 3d battalion Inf., Leadville; Asst. Inspector General, W. G. Bensamer, Capt. Paul Fisher, Asst. Q. M. General. Aides: Jno. Ewing, Jr., of Rio Grande County; W. D. Todd, of Arapahoe County; E. H. Sawyer, of Fremont County; Ezra S. Sprague, of Gunnison County; Rafael Chacon, of Las Animas County; P. B. Russell, of Arapahoe County; S. A. Sheppard, of Arapahoe County; Chas. P. Bryan, of Clear Creek County; Benj. F. Klie, of Dolores County.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

THE 9th and 13th Regiments of Pennsylvania, Cos. G. M. Reynolds and F. L. Hitchcock, respectively, have been complimented by the Secretary of War, through Chief Engineer Henry L. Snyder, U. S. Navy, superintendent of the State, War, and Navy Department Building, on their behavior during their recent trip to Washington, in the following terms: "I desire to compliment your regiment on the military discipline and good order maintained in the east wing of this building—one of the finest in the world, for office purposes—during the time the 13th was quartered in it. After your departure I made a careful inspection of it and found every part in as good order as though it had never been occupied by so large a body of men, and I therefore have to thank you cordially, and request that you convey my thanks to the officers and men under your command."

A DESPATCH from Aiken, S. C., reports the caning at that place by Lieutenant W. R. Harmon, U. S. A., of a Philadelphia man for making indecent remarks about certain ladies.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. P. McK.—Better write to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C., for full information.

E. J. asks: Is an enlisted man retired after 30 years' service under the law recently passed, entitled in addition to his retiring allowances to the benefit of the Soldiers' Home? ANS.—The new law makes no change in the laws and regulations governing admissions to the Soldiers' Home.

E. B. asks: Under G. O. 2 of 1885, A. G. O. do the general non-commissioned staff have rank and precedence as follows: 1, Ord. Sgt.; 2, Post Q. M. Sgt.; 3, Commisary Sergeant; or do each have rank according to date of warrant irrespective of grade? ANS.—They rank according to date of warrant. Par. 10, Army Regs. of 1881, is plain on this point. See our answer of last week to "Questis Vexata."

N. W. D. asks: 1. Are there any vacancies in the Medical Department, U. S. A., and if so is there an Army medical examining board in session? ANS.—There are no vacancies and no board in session, although it is possible a board may be convened in New York City in a few weeks.

2. What is the limit of age for appointment into the line of the Army from civil life? ANS.—Not under 20 and not over 30. See par. 30, Army Regs., 1881.

M. A. T. asks: 1. What are the names of the candidates for West Point appointed at large for the coming June? ANS.—John Rodgers, M. Taylor, John P. Haines and A. D. Raymond.

2. When will a list of the class to report in June be published? ANS.—Early in June.

3. Who is to represent the 3d District of Mass.? ANS.—There is no vacancy.

W. H. asks: About how many vessels (including all wooden ones) does the United States Navy consist? ANS.—Ninety, including tugs and vessels building or requiring extensive repairs.

Young Soldier asks: 1. An order from Battalion Hdqrs. directed a guard mounting to be held at a certain place and time without specifying the uniform to be worn. The detail of one of the companies reported in State Service uniform. The details of others in fatigue dress. The detail reporting in Service uniform was severely censured in the local press by an alleged "Old Soldier," for so doing. Is the criticism a just one? ANS.—While at guard mounting the details especially if belonging to the same organization should be uniformly dressed, we cannot see any reason for criticizing the detail which appeared in State dress on this occasion, unless there is some local understanding in the matter. The State dress should be worn and encouraged on all possible occasions.

2. Is it allowable for the officer of the Guard in inspecting

same, to grasp the pieces at the barrel on receiving them from the men? Ans.—No; it shows that the officer does not understand his business.

**Naval Cadet** asks us "to give the test of divisibility by 11." Ans.—A number is divisible by 11 if the sums of its alternate digits are equal to each other, or if such sums differ from each other by 11. Take for example 568. Here 5 plus 6—5 plus 8, and the number is divisible by 11. Again in 478, 4 plus 8 differs from 7 plus 9 by 11, and the number is divisible by 11. So is the number 24,068,294, and any other that you can devise which will satisfy the test.

P. B. asks "Where can I get an account of the *Jeanette* Expedition, and at what price?" Ans.—Chief Engineer Melville's book, "In the *Lena Delta*," will answer your purpose. Houghton, Mifflin and Co., 4 Park street, Boston, Mass. Price \$2.50.

E. W. asks: I see in the JOURNAL of Feb. 14, General Order 10, H. A., amending Army Regulations as to guidons for cavalry. I am unable to find in Regulations any description of guidons of light batteries; it simply mentions them. Our guidon is precisely like this, which is now authorized for cavalry. Will you please give a description of Battery Guidon, and Regulations or orders authorizing it, in your next paper and oblige. Artillery Tactics says that the guidon carries the battery standard? Ans.—We are as unable as you to give a description of an artillery guidon from what is said about the matter in Regulations. It is to be presumed that the guidon was originally established for cavalry, and that when troops of other arms become mounted they adopt the pattern of guidon established for the former. The Regulation of 1863, instead of using the specific term *cavalry* describe a guidon for mounted troops, which would indicate that no distinction in the matter between artillery and cavalry is intended.

Helmet asks: What text-books are required for the artillery of N. G. S. N. Y.? Ans.—Just begin with the Light Artillery Tactics and Robert's Handbook, and when you have mastered them let us know and we will direct you further.

W. G. who received an answer in last week's JOURNAL is informed that information in reference to the Sons of Veterans can be obtained from H. W. Arnold, Commander in Chief of S. V., Johnstown, Pa.

S. B. H. asks: What State has the best disciplined militia force? Ans.—Considering all points, New York, although the Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey and Pennsylvania are also in a very high state of advancement.

N. asks: Are those who were cadets at the Naval Academy from 1861 to 1865 eligible for membership in the Loyal Legion? Ans.—The question will be presented at the approaching convention of the Order at Chicago. What the result will be cannot be foretold, as the last Congress, 1881, ruled against it.

Claimant asks as to whom he should apply for information, and how to proceed in the matter of the French Spoliation claims? Ans.—Communicate with the Clerk of the Court of Claims to secure the service of a Washington attorney, who handles this class of claims. If desired the name of a competent attorney will be given.

Enquirer: What is meant by "Furlough Pay" in the Navy? Ans.—One-half of waiting orders pay.

2. Do officers of the Army retired for disabilities, not incident to the service, receive the same pay as those retired for disabilities incident to the service? Ans.—Yes.

H. asks: If the heirs of a deceased officer who graduated at West Point and served some years in the Army previous to the war are, under recent rulings, entitled to the additional longevityities that would appear to have been due him under the decision of the Supreme Court that in computing longevity, cadet service is to be rated? Ans.—This is a question now under consideration by the Comptroller of the Treasury. The Auditor holds that no officer who had completed his full twenty years (four longevities) prior to Feb. 24, 1881, is entitled to any benefits. That is the date of the act under which the Morton decision was made. The impression is that the Comptroller will sustain the views of the Auditor.

T. B. W.—The amendment was adopted as will be seen from the extracts of the General Deficiency bill, which we publish this week.

J. C. C. asks: Were there more Germans than Irish in the Union Army during the war? Ans.—The information asked for has never been compiled, owing to the fact that in the earlier records during the period in question the nationalities were not given.

Soldier of 1838.—We do not see how you could, under the law, be placed on the retired list as an ordnance or commissary sergeant, as you do not hold either position. The act of February 14, 1883, distinctly provides for retirement with rank held at date of retirement. Better try to get made an ordnance or commissary sergeant first and then seek retirement.

A. H. H. asks: What vessel his son, who is at present serving his apprenticeship on board the U. S. S. *Trenton*, will be likely to come home on; his time will expire March 1886. Ans.—It is impossible to tell in what ship the boy will be sent home. I suppose the Commander-in-Chief of the station will send him in the vessel that returns nearest the date of expiration of his enlistment. The Bureau makes every effort to have the apprentices returned to the United States in time to be discharged when they become 21 years of age.

#### Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Commandery held at Boston, March 4, Major A. H. Dixby, Captain F. A. Chase and Surgeon L. S. Fox and W. H. Leighton were elected members of the order.

In a circular of Feb. 23, the California Commandery published some interesting statistics as to its past and present condition. It number: now 399 members, 188 of whom are of the U. S. Army, 33 of S. Navy, 160 U. S. Vols. and 18 civil life.

#### NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The following is the text of the Naval Appropriation bill, as passed, omitting only the details of routine appropriation:

Pay of the Navy (including ten naval constructors and nine assistant naval instructors), \$6,940,780; Miscellaneous, \$36,000 (the appropriation for bringing home the bodies of officers dying abroad is stricken out); Bureau of Navigation, \$106,500 (including \$10,000 for special ocean surveys); Bureau of Ordnance, \$323,000, including the following:

For the purchase or manufacture of steel guns of small calibre for ships now in service, and for testing the same at the naval ordnance proving ground.

For the completion and public test of two breech-loading rifle cannon of the larger calibres now in course of construction for the Navy, with carriages and ammunition for both.

For completing a six-inch wire-wound gun.

For testing American armor made of American material. For the torpedo corps, namely: For labor, material, freight and express charges; general repairs to grounds, buildings, and wharves; boats; instruction; instruments, tools, furniture, experiments, and general torpedo outfit, \$30,000.

Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, \$854,000. Bureau of Yards and Docks, \$24,000. Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, \$190,000. Bureau of Pension and Clothing, \$141,000. Bureau of Construction and Repairs, \$1,020,000. Bureau of Steam Engineering, \$661,000. Naval Academy, \$181,229.45. Marine Corps, \$689,328.50.

"Provided that no commutation of forage shall be paid."

Naval Asylum, \$60,067.

The following provisos are contained in the bill:

*Provided*, That no part of this sum shall be applied to the repairs of any wooden ship when the estimated cost of such repairs, to be appraised by a competent board of naval officers, shall exceed twenty per centum of the estimated cost, appraised in like manner of a new ship of the same size and like material: *Provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall deprive the Secretary of the Navy of the authority to order repairs of ships damaged in foreign waters or on the high seas, so far as may be necessary to bring them home.

*Provided*, That no part of said sum shall be applied to the repair of engines and machinery of wooden ships where the estimated costs of such repair shall exceed twenty per centum of the estimated cost of new engines and machinery of the same character and power; but nothing herein contained shall prevent the repair or building of boilers for wooden ships the hulls of which can be fully repaired for twenty per centum of the estimated cost of a new ship of the same size and material.

To enable the President to strengthen the Naval Establishment of the United States by additional vessels of the best and most modern design, having the highest attainable speed, the sum of \$1,395,000 is hereby appropriated, to be expended at follows and under the following limitations:

For the construction of two cruisers of not less than 3,000 nor more than 5,000 tons displacement, costing, exclusive of armament, not more than \$1,100,000 each; one heavily armed gunboat of about 1,600 tons displacement, costing, exclusive of armament, not more than \$520,000; and one light gunboat of about 800 tons displacement, costing, exclusive of armament, not more than \$275,000; and authority is hereby given for the construction of said four vessels, not exceeding the total cost for each above specified, in accordance with such final plan as may be determined upon, after a revision and reconsideration of all designs which have been heretofore made, and in the manner and conformity to the conditions and limitations provided for the construction of the new cruisers in the acts of August 5, 1882, and of March 3, 1883. *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to continue the existence of the Naval Advisory Board or to prevent the Secretary of the Navy from constituting such other Advisory Board as he may deem necessary to aid in determining the plans and construction of such cruisers.

Toward the armament of the foregoing cruisers and gunboats, \$500,000.

Sec. 2. That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to return the Arctic steamer *Alert* to Her Majesty's Government, with the thanks of the Government of the United States for the generous and graceful act of courtesy in so promptly tendering the gift of that vessel, and for the valuable service thereby rendered to the cause of science and humanity.

Sec. 3. That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby directed to transfer to the Treasury Department, for use as a revenue cutter in the waters of Alaska, the steamer *Bear*, of the late Greely Relief Expedition, and is hereby authorized to place the steamer *Thetis* for use in the Navy, as a surveying vessel or otherwise.

#### TRIAL OF THE DOLPHIN.

The *Dolphin*, the shaft of which snapped in two while being given a first trial trip in Long Island Sound some weeks ago, was given another test on Tuesday, under the management of the engineers of John Roach and Son and the inspection of the Naval Advisory Board, headed by Admiral Simpson. Other members of the board who made the trip were Commander J. A. Howell, Naval Constructor F. L. Fernald, Lieutenant Barber and Mr. Henry Steers. The conditions were that she should steam under full headway for six hours without slowing down. The trial began from Execution Rock, and for three hours the *Dolphin* sped along at an average of 15.8 knots or 18 1-5 statute miles per hour. It was almost a gale in the Sound, the sea was rough, and before the vessel had been out an hour her decks were coated with ice. Returning, the average speed for the six hours were reduced to 15 1/2 knots, owing to the heavy sea. The boat was turned in a circle at full speed in six minutes, and a horse power of 2,380 was developed. The Advisory Board returned to Washington late in the afternoon.—*New York Times*.

We have received the following copy of a telegram sent by the Navy Department:

NEW YORK, March 10.

To Hon. Wm. C. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:

Trial of *Dolphin* has taken place under very unfavorable circumstances as to weather—sea very rough with strong head wind, but trial a grand success. Engines and ship performing splendidly. Average speed for three hours run 15 and 8-lots knots or 18 and 1-5 statute miles; second three hours, average 15 and 1-8 knots. Engines developed 2,350 horse power. The Board were well satisfied the vessel filled every required condition.

JOHN ROACH.

#### STANLEY'S OPINION OF GORDON.

Mr. Stanley, the African traveller, was recently interviewed at Berlin, and in the course of conversation asked a question as to whether it would have been possible for General Gordon to have saved himself by going into the interior. Mr. Stanley replied: "Gordon had no time to make such a journey. He was one of those exceptional individuals of whom the race is now nearly extinct. He was a fatalist, and believed it his duty to regenerate mankind, even at the cost of his life. The fall of Khartoum is nothing; but the death of Gordon is a serious thing. He ought to have avoided it, and he could have done so if he had remained on board one of his steamers, and never gone on shore. The Mahdi might have demolished Khartoum, but Gordon would not be dead. His presence, his life would have secured the final victory. He ought never to have exposed himself, and as the Mahdi advanced he ought to have retreated, even as far as Zanzibar, without allowing himself to be killed."

Speaking of the Italian expedition in Africa, Mr. Stanley expressed his approval, but added, "Do not think that it is an easy thing to establish oneself in the peninsula of the Somalis; they are a primitive people, but intelligent, very courageous and ferocious, and will not submit to a small force. It will be necessary to employ many men, and even then it will be a difficult enterprise. However, when once the natives are subjected, they will be found to make capital soldiers, spahis, and good agricultural laborers."

#### LIEUT. SHUFELDT'S EXPLORATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9, 1885.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

DEAR SIR: My attention has been called to an item in your JOURNAL of this date, reproduced from a Washington publication. I hope that in justice to myself, in justice to the arduous character of duty I have recently completed, and to both the unauthorized and untrue statements contained in the article copied, you will publish the following official endorsement, made on an official request to the Department:

COPY.

"(Indorsement) NAVY DEPARTMENT, March 4, 1885.

"Lieutenant Shufeldt has made a creditable exploration of Madagascar and a commendable report of the same.

"He is zealous and ambitious to accomplish results in exploration and adventure, and consistently with his obligations to render sea service, should be encouraged.

"Action on this application is, however, deferred to enable it to be considered by my successor.

"W. M. E. CHANDLER, Secretary." Very sincerely yours,

LIEUT. M. A. SHUFELDT.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NEWPORT, R. I.

MARCH 11, 1885.

Captain T. O. Selfridge's family have taken the cottage on Conanicut Island, Newport, R. I., owned by the late Prof. Eustis, of Harvard College.

Paymaster Rand, U. S. N., recently detached from the Torpedo Station, will remain at Newport with his family until he receives orders to duty.

#### FOREIGN ITEMS.

A DESPATCH from Cairo says there is no truth in the report that General Wolseley had been recalled. His health is improving, and his eyesight is better. When the cantonment of the troops is effected General Wolseley will go on a tour of inspection to the Nile stations between Assouan and Dongola. He has no intention of leaving Egypt. There is much suffering among the garrison at Suakim because of the scarcity of fresh water.

In the British House of Lords recently the Earl of Northbrook, First Lord of the Admiralty, in a speech, maintained that the British Navy was superior to that of France or any other nation. He said it was the intention of the government to build thirty torpedo boats. Ten of them had already been ordered.

THE prospect of a war between England and Russia has called attention to the defenceless state of British Columbia. The equipment of the artillery corps is said to be very incomplete. The batteries at Victoria and Esquimalt are in a discreditable condition; the gun carriages rotten and the batteries comparatively useless. The armament consists of one eight-pounder gun, three seven-pounders and six sixty-four pounders. The total strength of the militia is only 322 men, of which 187 belong to the artillery. There are only 100 rounds of ammunition in the magazines for the large guns.

A DESPATCH of March 11, from La Libertad, San Salvador, says: "War has been formally declared" against Guatemala.

THE French, after five days' fighting, carried the Chinese positions around Kelung, this week. Forty Frenchmen were killed and 200 wounded.

A DESPATCH from London states that there is no truth in the report that a large contract for cartridges had been given to an American firm.

THE owners of the *Great Eastern* are again in trouble. They leased the vessel for one year to go to the New Orleans Exposition while negotiations were pending for the sale of the vessel to a syndicate for use as a coal hulk. The parties who sought to purchase her claimed that a contract of sale had been made, the price being stated at £50,000, and they brought suit to recover damages for breach of contract. The suit has just been decided in their favor, and the owners are condemned to pay £5,000 damages.

EGYPTIAN affairs are said to be tending towards a restoration of Ismail Pasha as Khedive, and it is understood that the Turkish Envoy and Lord Granville seriously entertain this idea, for Ismail, though extravagant, was a powerful ruler, kept Egypt at peace, and left her with her revenue doubled. The *Pall Mall Gazette* advocates the claims of Ismail, and *St. Stephen's Review* publishes his portrait, with a very striking article, setting forth in statistical detail the solid good he did for Egypt.

MESRS. Yarrow and Co., the steam launch builders of Poplar, have received orders for the construction of two torpedo boats for the Austrian Government. They are of a novel type, and are to steam 24 knots (or 27 miles) an hour.

It is stated that the Germans intend to increase their torpedo boat flotilla to 150 vessels, and that they are creating a large reserve of specialists. At Wilhelmshaven the *Kuhs* is retained for training engineers of the naval reserve in torpedo work. Even the *Friedrich Karl*, launched in 1868, and the *Kronprinz*, now undergoing reconstruction, are to receive powerful torpedo armaments.

A TRIAL of the *Collingwood's* 43-ton breech-loading guns took place outside the Nab, and is described as eminently satisfactory. Common shells filled with water and of 720 lb. weight were used, and the powder was Westphalian cocoa, with full charges 25 lbs., half and three-quarter charges.

THE *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, in an article on Central Asia, denies the existence of ulterior intentions on the part of Russia, and expresses confidence in the strict fidelity with which Russia will observe her engagements in the Russo-English agreement of 1873 respecting Afghanistan.

CAPTAIN Palliser is at present in Ottawa in connection with a scheme for the conversion of the artillery of Canada on the Palliser principle. His purposes during the winter months to form seamen and fishermen into clubs for drilling, the men being paid, as the volunteers are, when on service.

A NEW standard of height has been fixed for the German Army. The minimum for the guard (the railway corps excepted) is to be 5 ft. 7 in.; for infantry of the line, 5 ft. 2 in. in height. Half the recruits in the guards (cavalry excepted) must be 5 ft. 9 in. high and over. Men for heavy cavalry must not exceed 11 stone in weight; for light cavalry 10 stone 3 lb. The Gardes du Corps are excluded from the above regulations.

*The Army and Navy Gazette* notes the good behavior of the English troops recently despatched to Suakin. The five troopers supposed to be absent were discovered on board with their horses—asleep, it is true, and suffering from an excessive dose of Irish hos-

pitality; several detachments received large advances of pay on the eve of departure, and were granted considerable leave of absence, yet not a single man of any of the corps were absent when the hour for departure struck. A searching medical examination is to be made of every regiment of cavalry, battalion of infantry and departmental corps, to ascertain how many men of the regular army are fit for service and ready to take the field within a month. A large number of men have recently been pronounced medically unfit for service in the South.

A PARTY of French engineers and hydrographers has gone from Marseilles to Tunsia, charged with

instructions to make all necessary surveys for the creation of a port in the Gabès Bay, at the embouchure of the Oued-Melah, where, says the *Moniteur Industriel*, the future canal destined to open communication with the Mediterranean and establish an inland African sea, will commence. It is also said that this expedition will be occupied in sinking artesian wells, and with a survey for a railway, which it is supposed will eventually be seen to be necessary.

**THE Russian Army and Navy Budgets for 1885** amount to a total of 236,043,734 roubles (\$168,602,670), being an increase of nearly \$6,500,000 over those of 1884.

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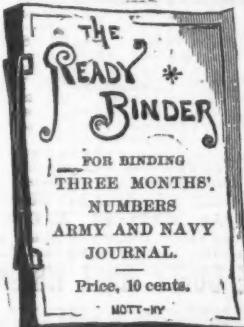
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THE Dutch fleet includes eighteen turret-vessels for coast and harbor defence and six ironclad gun-boats for river and canal service, all iron-built and of fairly modern design. Six of the turret-ships were built in England, one in France, and the remainder at either Amsterdam or Fijenoord, and they are all constructed with due regard for the shallow waters of the Dutch coast and inland seas. The Dutch Government are directing considerable attention to the manufacture of naval ordnance, and their efforts have so far been crowned with success, although the largest calibre as yet introduced into service is only the 4½-inch gun.

AN army reorganization scheme has been submitted to the Storting of Norway. The principal points of the new military law are: (1) The army will be divided into line, landwehr, and landsturm. (2) Service in the army will be for thirteen years—five years in the line, four years in the landwehr, and four years in the landsturm. The strength of the Norwegian active army will be raised to 88,000 men by the operation of the new law.

ACCORDING to a letter from St. Petersburg, which has been received in Brussels, the Russian Government, which two years ago transformed its cavalry regiments, with the exception of the Cossacks, into

mounted infantry, is returning to the old system, and is forming four regiments of hussars and four of lancers.

THE French Admiral, Courbet, has added to the bitterness of Chinese feeling by occupying the sacred island of Pootoo, near Ningpo, inhabited only by priests. The report of a mutiny at Kelung among the men of the Foreign Legion and the Algerian troops is confirmed. Exposure to the constant rains and the life on the jungles is too much for them. German instructors are engaged in drilling Chinese soldiers in the north and sending them to the front. The Chinese Embassy at Berlin having recently received no fewer than 150 offers of service in the Chinese Army, the Embassy has declined them all, stating at the same time that it cannot enter into negotiations with the writers. The latter are mostly German officers retired from active service.

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### MARRIED.

**HOGG—OWENS.**—At Washington, D. C., March 11, Ensign W. S. HOGG, U. S. N., to Miss GERTIE OWENS, daughter of Assistant Surgeon Thomas Owens, U. S. Navy.

**KIMBALL—BAINBRIDGE.**—At Oakland, Cal., February 18, Lieutenant WILLIAM A. KIMBALL, 14th U. S. Infantry, to Miss STELLA BAINBRIDGE.

**REYNOLDS—COLLINS.**—At Washington, D. C., March 9, Lieutenant W. E. REYNOLDS, U. S. Revenue Marine, to Miss MINNIE G. COLLINS.

**STEINER—BURKE.**—At St. Michael's Cathedral, city of Toronto, March 9, by special authority from His Grace the Archbishop, Sergeant JOHN H. STEINER, 3d U. S. Artillery, to MARGARET, youngest daughter of the late M. Burke, Peet, Co. of Wellington, Canada.

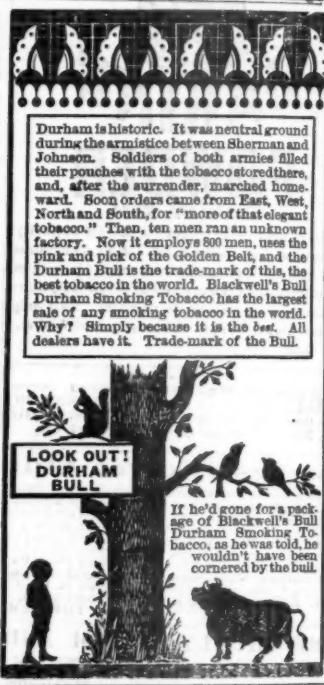
### DIED.

**BURKE.**—In New York City, March 5, Mrs. ELIZA P. BURKE, widow of the late General Martin Burke, U. S. Army.

**LEWIS.**—At Fort Omaha, Neb., March 5, MARY BARTON, second daughter of Post Chaplain J. V. Lewis, U. S. Army.

**SACKET.**—At Washington, D. C., March 8, 1885, Brigadier and Brevet Major General DELOS B. SACKET, Senior Inspector General U. S. Army.

**TREADWAY.**—At Philadelphia, Pa., March 3, Capt. TIMOTHY TREADWAY, U. S. R. M.



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